The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1868. NO. 165.

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Comptroller of Public Accounts

OF THE STATE OF

NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1867

STATEMENT

Showing the gross tax for the year 1866, derived from the several subjects of taxation in the counties of the State, the returns of which are on file in this Department, including the counties of Iredell and Robeson, the taxes of which were settled prior to October 1st, 1866. The Sheriffs of the counties of Halifax and Orange failed to make settlement within the fiscal year, ending September 30th, 1867.

No. 68—SURRY COUNTY.
WM. HAYMORE, Sheriff.
STATE TAXES.

Land	$ 1,068 38
Town Property	33 99
White Polls	843
Colored Polls	189
Money due or on hand	106 13
Watches	14 75
Harps and Pianos	5
Pleasure Carriages	18 48
Salaries and Fees	5
Income	5
Merchandize	85 75
Patent Medicines	10 26
Studs and Jacks	54
Dirks, Bowie-Knives, Pistols &c	31
Liquor Distillers	20 50
Marriage Licenses	39 77
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c	97
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate	4 85
Gross amount	$ 2,515 83
COUNTY TAXES	
All County purposes	$ 2,540 31

No. 69—TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.
G. E. NEILL, Sheriff.
STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 452 49
Town Property	3 92
White Polls	347
Colored Polls	54
Money due or on hand	13 24
Watches	5 39
Harps and Pianos	2
Pleasure Carriages	13 26
Income	1
Spirituous Liquors bought from Residents	20 50
Merchandize	21 26
Studs and Jacks	18
Dirks, Bowie-Knives, Pistols, &c	30
Liquor Distillers	113 12
Privileged Voters	1
Marriage Licenses	13 77
Gross Amount,	$ 1 112 64
COUNTY TAXES.	
All County purposes,	$ 1,363 52

No. 70—UNION COUNTY.
C. AUSTIN, Sheriff.
STATE TAXES.

Land	$ 1,076 60
Town Property	47 15
White Polls	810
Colored Polls	346
Money due or on hand	163 33
Watches	26 55
Harps and Pianos	4
Pleasure Carriages	99 32
Salaries and Fees	10
Income	12
Merchandize	19 51
Studs and Jacks	105
Dirks, Bowie-Knives, Pistols, &c	45
Gross amount	$ 2,764 46
COUNTY TAXES.	
All County purposes	$11,294 [illegible]

No. 71—WARREN COUNTY.
N. R. JONES, Sheriff.
STATE TAXES.

Land	$ 2,051 81
Town Property	304 31
White Polls	494
Colored Polls	1,513
Money due or on hand	407 98
Corporation Dividends	16 10
Watches	213 17
Harps and Pianos	84
Pleasure Carriages	350 34
Salaries and Fees	98 50
Income	99 39
Spirituous Liquors bought from Non-Residents	389 42
Spirituous Liquors bought from Residents	71 90
Toll Gates, Ferries and Bridges	81 50
Merchandize	670 27
Ready-made Clothing	89 07
Hotels, &c.,	9 59
Patent Medicines	58
Playing Cards	35 50
Studs and Jacks	64 50
Auctioneers	15 25
Dirks, Bowie-Knives, Pistols, &c	147
Insurance Companies	28 04
Billiard Tables	150
Livery Stables	50
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors	160
Liquor Distillers	49
Non-Resident Horse and Mule Drovers	4 50
Marriage Licenses	113
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c	7 20
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate	9
Gross Amount,	$ 7,034 94
COUNTY TAXES.	
All County purposes,	$ 8,657 03

No. 72—WASHINGTON COUNTY.
JNO. M. BATEMAN, Sheriff.
STATE TAXES.

Land	$ 570 37
Town Property	25 93
White Polls	366
Colored Polls	137
Money due or on hand	51 60
Watches	38 49
Harps and Pianos	12 00
Pleasure Carriages	35 25
Income	37 50
Spirituous Liquors bought from non-Residents	456 93
Merchandize	257 06
Ready-Made Clothing	87 26
Patent Medicines	14 29
Hotels, &c.,	13 08
Playing Cards	12
Studs and Jacks	50 50
Dirks, Bowie-Knives, Pistols, &c	43
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors	50
Marriage Licenses	37 05
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c	95
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate	2 85
Gross amount	$ 2,275 93
COUNTY TAXES.	
All County purposes	$ 4,554 29

No. 73—WAYNE COUNTY.
A. J. BUNNERVILLE, Tax Collector.
STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 1,975 59
Town Property	260 90
White Polls	750
Colored Polls	680
Money due or on hand	187 87
Watches	81
Harps and Pianos	31
Pleasure Carriages	60 95
Salaries and Fees	19 26
Income	13
Spirituous Liquors bought from Non-Residents	849 03
Spirituous Liquors bought from Residents	229
Toll Gates, Ferries, and Bridges	43
Merchandize	859 66
Ready-Made Clothing	67 14
Patent Medicines	45
Playing Cards	6
Studs and Jacks	13
Dirks, Bowie-Knives, Pistols, &c	126
Circus Exhibitions	110
Insurance Companies	16
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors	25
Liquor Distillers	3 19
Marriage Licences	115
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.	9
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate	20 50
Gross amount,	$ 9,827 34
COUNTY TAXES.	
All County purposes,	$ 4,739 82

No. 74—WATAUGA COUNTY.
JNO. HORTON, Sheriff.
STATE TAXES.

Land	$ 392 92
Town Property	2 39
White Polls	438
Colored Polls	17
Watches	4 50
Pleasure Carriages	4
Spirituous Liquors bought from residents	60
Studs and Jacks	12
Dirks, Bowie-Knives, Pistols, &c	30
Liquor Distillers	29 [illegible]
Marriage Licenses	38
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate	2
Gross amount	$ 967 85
COUNTY TAXES.	
All County purposes	$1,340 35

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS

GARRETT, YOUNG SCOTT, & CO.
No. 33 Warren and 29 Murray Sts.,
NEW YORK.
SUCCESSORS TO
ARCHIBALD YOUNG, GARRETT & Co.
OF NEW YORK,
AND
SPENCER SCOTT & CO.,
OF NEWARK, N. J.

Extensive Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

C. W. GARRETT, A. S. SHAFER.
EBEN YOUNG, A. L. SCOTT.
SPENCER SCOTT, F. M. GARRETT.
May 15-1867

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
NO. 24 EXCHANGE PLACE,
New York.
Sept 28—45- tf.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON,
[LATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.]
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
37 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
Associated with ROGER A. PRYOR, Esq., formerly of Virginia, will attend, thoroughly and promptly, to all business committed to his management.
Aug. 24, 1867—15-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

Davenport Female College,
Lenoir, North Carolina.
RE-ORGANIZED, RE-FITTED, AND RE-FURNISHED.

IF YOU WISH TO EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS at an excellent school, conducted by competent Teachers, in a healthy quiet place, amid sublime mountain scenery, and at astonishingly low rates, send them, on or before the 3rd of February, 1868, to the above Institution. It bids fair to enjoy a career of unprecedented success and usefulness.
Board and Tuition for twenty weeks, $77,00.
Apply for a Circular to
REV. SAMUEL LANDER, A. M.,
Dec. 20—114-w&wtmar1 President.

Kittrell's Springs Female College.
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will open the second Wednesday in February, 1868.
The location is unsurpassed for health and accessibility.
During the past session, in a family of nearly two hundred, there has scarcely been a case of sickness. The health of many invalid young ladies has been thoroughly restored by the celebrated mineral water found here, and they have prosecuted their studies with entire success.
We are immediately on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, within less than a half mile of Kittrell's Depot, and in telegraphic communication with all parts of the country.
Every facility is afforded for the most thorough and extensive education.
The Faculty is composed of five male Professors and seven lady Teachers.
Everything is new. Our musical instruments, including Piano, Organ, Harp and Guitar, are of the finest quality.
Special attention paid to thoroughness in the English Course.
Terms MODERATE and ACCOMMODATING.
The young ladies all worship in the College Chapel, and hence no extra clothing is required. Millinery is in no demand at Kittrell's. Parents tell us that their daughters cost them less here, in this respect, than even at home. Taking into consideration the items of dress and medical attendance, there is no cheaper school in the south. Besides, we are determined to accommodate our patrons as far as we can, as to time of payment, and to put female education within the reach of the people, in the present depressed condition of the country. OUR DAUGHTERS MUST BE EDUCATED.
For Catalogue, apply to
Rev. C. B. RIDDICK, President,
Dec. 14—110-3m Kittrell's Springs, N. C

MIDWAY SCHOOL,
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.

The Third Session of this School will begin on the First Wednesday of September next, and end on the last Wednesday of June 1868, consisting of two terms of five months each.
The Course of study is designed to prepare boys for the University of Virginia, or any other College, or for the practical business of life.
TERMS: For Board and Tuition, $150 per term, *Payable in Advance.* Music and Drawing at Professor's charges. Washing, Fuel and Lights at actual cost. Each Pupil furnishes his own towels.
For Circulars and other particulars address,
WILSON C. N. CARR, Charlottesville, Va.
JOSEPH PACKARD, Jr., Theo. Seminary, Fairfax Co., Va., Principals.
REFERENCES: The Faculty of the University of Va.
July 17-225-tf

NORTH CAROLINA
Military and Polytechnic Academy.

THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on Wednesday, February 5th, 1868.
Besides the regular course of Science and Languages, and the Commercial Course, it offers to the public the advantages of a special course of Civil Engineering of the most complete description. Circulars can be obtained from
Gen'l. R. E. COLSTON, Sup't,
Hillsboro' N. C.
Application for admission should be made early.
Dec. 20—114-tf

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS

THOMAS SMITH,
NO. 25 SYCAMORE STREET,
PETERSBURG, Va.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

IN PRESENTING MY KIND PATRONS WITH a memorandum of stock for Fall Trade, I also take occasion to thank them for their liberal patronage, soliciting at the same time a future continuance, assuring them that no effort will be spared to make it to their interest as well as pleasure to make their purchases of me. The following memorandum, though incomplete, will give a sufficient idea of the general stock:

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and colored Silks, in great variety, Irish Poplins, Belgian and French Poplins, French Merinos, Barathea, Poplin Reps, Crapes, Empress Cloth, Ugenia, Biarritz, Velourines Delaines, Mousselines, single and double width, in all the new shades, Bismarcks, &c., Shepherd and Scotch Plaids.

Embroideries and Laces.

Hamburg Edgings, Hamburg Insertings, Hamburg Flouncing, Needlework Edging, Needlework Inserting, Needlework Flouncings, Nainsook Edgings, Nainsook Insertings, Swiss and Cambric Collars, Swiss and Cambric Collars and Cuffs, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Crape Collars and Cuffs, Bugle Collars and Cuffs, Real Point Collars and Cuffs, Real Point Sets, Real Valentia Collars and Cuffs, Imitation Collars and Cuffs, Chuney Collars and Cuffs, Real Val. Laces, Real Thread Laces, Real Clunsy Laces, Real Guipot and Honiton Lace, Real Brussels Lace, Real Bobbin Lace, Point Lace, Handkerchiefs, Valentia Lace Handkerchiefs, Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs.

Sundries.

Cloaks, Shawls, in long and square, for Misses and Ladies, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Bugle and Ribbon Trimmings in large assortment; Jet, Silk and Fancy Buttons, Taffeta Ribbons, Narrow Watered Ribbon, for Trimming, Belt Ribbons, Worsted and Alpaca Braids, Mohair Braids, Galoons and Stay Bindings, Corset Splits, Zigzag Braid, Star Braids, Magic Binding, Plain and Fancy Hair Nets, &c., China and Agate Buttons, Full lines of Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons.

Mourning Department.

Gro, Grain and Rept Silks, French Merino, Bombazine, Tmese, Canton Cloth, Bearetz, Crapes, Barathea, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Ugenias, Velourines, Persian Cords, Mousselines, Chailies, Alpacca and Mohair, all of the very best, Lonpin's celebrated manufacture.

White Goods.

Plain, Plaid and Striped Bandlets, Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconet, Plain, Plaid and Striped Nainsook, Plain, Plaid and Striped Mull Muslin, Plain, Plaid and Striped Swiss Muslin, Plain, Plaid and Striped Bishop's Lawn, Soft finish Jaconets, Soft finish Cambric, Soft finish Long Cloths, PeKay Marsailles, &c., Tarletons, white and colored, Organdies, Dotted and Figured Swiss Brilliants, Patent shirting.

Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

Undervests, Drawers, Corsets, Lisle Thread Hose, Real English Hose, German Hosiery in great variety, for Misses, Children and Ladies; Ladies' Brown Hose, Ladies' Black and Slate Hose, Kid Gloves in large assortment, white, black and colored, Berlin and Lisle Thread Gloves, in all sizes, Garters, Elastics, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Real Shell, Horn and Ocoa Combs, Veils in Real Lace, Dotted Bordered and Bugle-Trimmed Parasols, Fans, &c.

Domestics.

Bleached and Brown Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached and Brown Jeans, Bleached and Brown Canton Flannel, Plaid, Striped and Plain Osnaburgs, Tickings, Denims, Hickory, Hackery, Dongrey, Calico in all the popular makes; Ginghams in every variety.

Housekeeping Department.

Flannels, plain and fancy, Blankets, Carpets, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine, Ingrain, in all wool and cotton chain, Venetian, Hemp and Cottage Carpets, Druggets, Rugs and Door Mats, Floor Oil Cloth, Lace, Muslin, Brocatelle and Damask Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, Table Damask, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Huckaback, Crash and Glass Linens, Linen and Cotton Sheetings in all widths, Pillow Linens, Marseilles Counterpanes, Jacquard and Cotton Diapers, Linen Diapers, Bird eye Diapers, Irish Linen, &c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

All are respectfully invited to inspect my stock before making their purchases. My conviction is, the true way to success is to secure the interest of your customers by charging the smallest possible profit on goods. This has ever been my motto, and the large business heretofore done encourages me in adhering strictly to it.

THOMAS SMITH,
No. 25 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
Oct. 15—59

FRESH SEEDS.

We have just received from the most reliable seed-growers in the country, a large stock of **Fresh Garden, Lawn, Field and Meadow Grass Seeds**, embracing every variety of

Artichoke	Onion
Asparagus	Okra
Beans	Parsley
Beet	Parsnip
Broccoli	Peas
Brussells Sprouts	Pepper
Cabbage	Pumpkin
Carrot	Radish
Cauliflower	Rhubarb
Celery	Salsify
Collards	Squash
Corn Salad	Spinach
Cress or Peppergrass	Tomato
Cucumber	Herbs
Endive	Herds Grass
Egg Plant	Orchard do
Leek	Ev. Blue Grass
Lettuce	Timothy do
Kale	Mixed Lawn and
Melon	Lucerne Grass
Nasturtium	White Clover.

Which we offer at the lowest market rates For Cash.
JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Jan 29-148-tf Petersburg, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.

THE GROWTH OF 1867!
Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF Fresh Garden Seed of all kinds, the growth of 1867, from the SEED NURSERY OF DAVID LANDRETH & SON, BLOOMSDALE, NEAR PHILADELPHIA. These seed are warranted *fresh* and *genuine*—are neatly put in papers, and will be sold at 10 cents each paper or 3 papers for 25 cts.
Apply at N. C. Bookstore,
J. H. ENNISS,
Feb 4-151 Bookseller.

FOR 1868!

A NEAT ALMANAC, CONTAINING A FARM and Kitchen Garden Calendar for each month in the year, and other valuable information for gardening will be given to each purchaser.
J. H. ENNISS,
Feb 4-151-tf Bookseller.

For Sale.

THE VIRGINIA BOOT & SHOE POLISH, said to be a very superior article.
Jan 11—131-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

CORN!

ANOTHER lot to-day received, and for sale, by
Jan 29-148-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS

FREER, NEAL & Co.
T. R. NEAL, GEO. R. FREER, JNO. WM. TR.
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, Va.

Refer to E. H. Smith, Esq., Scotland Neck; Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte; O. G. Parsley & Co., E. Murray & Co., Wilmington; Gen. R. W. Haywood, Raleigh; Gen Wade Hampton, South Carolina; Colonel John W. Cunningham, Person County; Turner Battle, Esq., Edgecombe; Exchange National Bank of Norfolk; George H. Brown & Co., Washington.
Oct. 9—54

ESTABLISHED 1831.
KADER RIGGS. JOS. J. BIGGS.
KADER RIGGS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, Va.

SPECIAL AND ENTIRE ATTENTION to sales of Cotton and all other kinds of produce and prompt returns made.
Our long experience in business gives us superior advantages in making sales at the highest market prices.
Cotton forwarded to Liverpool free of commissions.
Liberal advances made on produce in hand.
TRAVELLING AGENTS: Major Jas. M. Mayo, of Edgecombe, and Mr. Jas. B. Hancock, of Wilson, who will be pleased to furnish any information or facility to those shipping to us.
Revenue Taxes on Cotton can be paid here in all cases when preferred by shippers, according to recent regulations.
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 4—

BOOK STORES.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
Book Sellers and Stationers,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
SCHOOL BOOKS,
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS
MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;
BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING
PAPER; PRINTERS
SUPPLIES;
SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES
ALBUMS;
PERFUMERY,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.
Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.
Our business will be conducted on the cash system and every article sold at the very lowest prices.
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.
Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

Turner's N. C. Almanac for 1868.

WE SHALL PUBLISH, in a few days, the SECOND EDITION of the above Almanac.
We have reduced the price to 45 per hundred, or $50 per thousand.
Send your orders to
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
Booksellers and Stationers.
Raleigh, Oct. 24—67-tf

Magazines and Illustrated Newspapers.

RECEIVED WEEKLY, and for sale at the lowest prices, the popular Magazines and illustrated newspapers of the day.
JAS. H. ENNISS,
Nov. 15—86-tf Bookseller.

CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPES.
For sale by
J. H. ENNISS,
Oct. 17—61-tf N. C. Book Store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

SEWING MACHINES!
SINGER'S NEW FAMILY
MACHINES!
CAN BE HAD AT
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES
By Calling upon the Agency in Raleigh,
OVER THE MESSRS. TUCKER & CO'S STORE.

THE superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either *family use or manufacturing purposes*, are so well established, and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.
The machine in question is simple, compact, durable and beautiful. It is quiet, light-running and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single machine,—using either silk, twist, linen or cotton thread, and sewing with equal facility the VERY FINEST and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner.
W. H. CROWELL & SONS,
Jan 27-113-1m Agents.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
PRACTICES in the State and Federal Courts and in the Court of Bankruptcy for the 3d Congressional District.
Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to his care. Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.
July 27-234-tf

20 BOXES FACTORY CHEESE, EXPECted daily At
Feb 5-150-tf TOMNOPHSKI'S.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWO Convenient and desirable HOUSES AND LOTS in the Western Ward of the City, on McDowell Street.
Also, a HOUSE AND LOT, on Fayetteville Street. This is good property. Apply for information at the
Raleigh, Jan 29-149-tf SENTINEL OFFICE.

LARD! LARD!

Family Rendered Lard, in 25 lb buckets.
" " " " 10 " tins.
" " " " 100 " kegs.
For sale by
Dec. 17—112-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
EDSON FESSENDEN, President. JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.

IN PRESENTING THE CLAIMS OF THE PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to the people of North Carolina, the Agent invites their attention to the following statements:—
1. It is a Mutual Company, the profits being divided among the insured.
2. Its insured are allowed to travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.
3. Its dividends have averaged 30 per cent yearly, and are payable on the amount of premium paid by the insured.
4. Its policies are all NON-FORFEITING.
5. Its losses have been met by the annual interest received alone, and a surplus of interest left over to swell the general fund belonging to the insured.
6. It has paid over $500,000 of losses, and NEVER CONTESTED A CLAIM.
7. Its rates of assurance are as cheap as any Company doing a safe business.
8. IT WILL NOT INSURE AN UNSOUND LIFE.
9. One half the premium will be received in the note of the insured which note, in case of death, is NEVER deducted from the face of the policy.
10. IT HAS NO CONNECTION WITH FIRE INSURANCE.

Relative character of the Companies operating in North Carolina, as to their Assets and Liabilities, taken from the New York Insurance Report for the year 1867, which is the last report—showing how much of Assets each Company has to meet each dollar of Liability:

PHŒNIX MUTUAL	$1 74
ÆTNA	1 31
BROOKLYN	1 12
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL	1 05
EQUITABLE	1 24
MANHATTAN	1 42

The PHŒNIX MUTUAL offers peculiar inducements to citizens of the Southern States—its regulations with regard to residence and travel being almost unrestricted.
These statements are made from impartial reports in the hands of the Agents of the Company.
Principal Office, HARTFORD, CONN.
For further information, apply to the Travelling Agents, or to
WILLIAM H. BAGLEY,
General Agent for North Carolina,
Jan. 1—124-3m Raleigh, N. C.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ABSOLUTELY NO RESTRICTION UPON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE
ALL POLICIES POSITIVELY NON-FORFEITABLE.

☞ Part of the premium loaned, and *no loan or premium note is a lien or claim* on the policy in case of death after the second year. ☜

THIS COMPANY OFFERS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE. IT IS the most
LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.
Its rates being lower than those of other Companies.
Office, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.
WM. M. COLE, Secretary. CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Pres.
Information gladly furnished in detail, by
A. W. LAWRENCE,
General Agent for the State of North Carolina.
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 23—116-3m

DRY GOODS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Goods as LOW as they can be found in this latitude,
AT
S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S,
No. 21 Fayetteville St.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

The Senior of this firm has been selling Goods for the last twenty years, in this market and can say to our friends that, considering all things, he never had a
BETTER, NICER OR CHEAPER
STOCK OF GOODS
To offer them than they are now opening at their Store, No. 21 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.
S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.
October 4, 1867—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN T. DEWEESE,
Attorney at Law and Register in Bankruptcy,
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS except the Bankrupt Court.
Office in the Standard building
Raleigh, Dec. 20—115-3m

THE MOST IMPORTANT
Agricultural Improvement of the Age!
THE WILLIAMS UTILITY PLOW.
PATENTED AUGUST 1867.

AS A CULTIVATOR OF ALL YOUNG CROPS, it is unsurpassed, unequalled. By its use, hoeing is dispensed with. It possesses all the advantages of FOUR different styles of Plows, at a saving of more than one half the cost.
State and county rights of this Plow may be obtained of
W. B. WILLIAMS.
Raleigh, Jan 29-148-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. G. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
RALEIGH, N. C.

PRACTICES in Federal Courts, all the State Courts, and Courts of Bankruptcy.
Is prepared to collect claims in any portion of this State.
Refers to the Bank Officers, and principal business men of this State.
Jan. 10—130-3m

DANIEL G. FOWLE. RICHARD C. BADGER.
FOWLE & BADGER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will practice in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, the United States Circuit Court, the Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham Counties, and in the Courts of Bankruptcy.
Dec. 19—113-3m

CHARLESTON HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN charge of the above well known Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public that it has been REFURNISHED IN ALL OF ITS DEPARTMENTS. The table will at all times be supplied with the BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS, including every delicacy in season, while the cuisine will be unexceptionable. The Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel are supplied with the celebrated Artesian Water, and HOT, COLD OR SHOWER BATHS can be obtained at any time. The same attention will be paid to the comfort of the guests as heretofore, and travellers can rely upon finding the Charleston Hotel equal to any in the United States. The patronage of the travelling public is respectfully solicited.
J. F. HORBACH, Agent,
Jan 14-129-3m Proprietor.

SPECTACLES!
SPECTACLES!!
SPECTACLES!!!
AT HOSS', two doors above Market, to suit all ages.
New glasses fitted to old frames.
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Dec 20—114-tf

YOUNG'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
NEAR THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Board per Day $2.00.

Liberal deductions made on board by the week or month.
Rooms large, comfortable and well furnished.
Fare good.
Jan 13-132-tf

RAILROADS.

TO SHIPPERS.
NORTH CAROLINA
ALL STATE
RAILWAY LINES, (THAT USED TO BE.)
THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD, THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO RELIEF OUT IN THE COLD UNLESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY
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WE inaugurated and are the *Great Through Inland Air Line Route* to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of shippers, North and South, for the last ten years, as the few Thousand shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the State near Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her Interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come $40,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

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To Insure your Freight being carried over this *Great* Inland Air Line safely, direct your consignors to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point, Va., via *Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:
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Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.
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(Via Annamessix,) Phila., Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 N. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.
FROM BALTIMORE:
Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, L. E. Ferris, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 20 Light Street Wharf.
C. P. ALLEN,
Aug 6-305-tf Agent R. & G. R. R.
Raleigh N. C

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 14th, 1867.

On and after October 18th, 1867, Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	10 10 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3.17 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon	10.35 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	3 50 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh	7.00 A. M.
" arrives at Raleigh	5.00 P. M.

The Mail Trains make running connections with all points North.
A. B. ANDREWS,
Oct. 15—59-tf Supt. of Trans.
☞ Register and Standard copy tf.

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DEALERS IN
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IRON, STEEL,
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ALSO
Agents for the sale of
Burr and Esopus Mill Stones,
Bolting Cloth,
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Circular Saws, Iron Verandahs,
Fences, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Work.
☞ *Two doors below Southern Express Office.*
Nov. 7—79-tf

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NOW IN STORE A FINE STOCK OF LINseed, Cotton-Seed, Kerosene, Lubricating and Train Oils, of the best quality.
ALSO WHITE LEAD,
Colors of all kinds and Varnishes.
A general assortment of HARDWARE.
BRIGGS & DODD.
Jan 22-139-tf

TRADE FOR 1868.
No. 44 Fayetteville Street.

WE HAVE, ON HAND, A COMMANDING stock of
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
TIN WARE, LAMPS,
CHIMNEYS AND WICKS,
BEST KEROSENE OIL,
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
Which will be sold low for cash.
Just to hand,—Saw and Comet Burners and Cannneys.
J. BROWN
Raleigh, Jan. 4—tf With HART & LEWIS.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

JUST RECEIVED A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Downs & Co's. celebrated
Deep-Well, Cistern, Force and Lift
PUMPS,
Which we offer on reasonable terms.
BRIGGS & DODD.
Jan 22-139-tf

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At 44 Fayetteville Street.

Garden Rakes; Fox-foot Dogs,
Garden Hoes, Grubbing Hoes,
Garden Trowels; Spades & Shovels,
Hedge Shears; Stable Forks.
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Jan 30-149-tf With HART & LEWIS.

HENRY GWYNN, of Baltimore. | R. H. COTTEN, Late of N. C. | WALTER GWYNN, JR., Late of S. Carolina.
GWYNN, COTTEN & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
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Sept. 20—40-6m

ALE! ALE!!—10 KEGS "COCKE OF CIT." received this morning. A supply always on hand.
W. E. PELL & CO.
Jan 29-148-tf

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

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Six months	2 00
One year	4 00
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" " six months	1 50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	2 00
" " six months	1 00

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, } SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1868

THE "CONVENTION."

The Suffrage question occupied the attention of the "so-called," during the entire evening session of Tuesday. Mr. Graham, of Orange, made a strong argument in advocacy of the minority report, submitted by himself and Mr. Durham, and in opposition to negro-suffrage. Our Reporter furnishes only a meagre abstract of Mr. G's. excellent speech, and we hope that he will write it out for publication. His views, which, as expressed on the occasion, are those of nine-tenths of the white men of North Carolina, were presented with boldness and effect, and elaborated with ability.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, and Mr. King, of Lenoir, while advocating negro suffrage, opposed the disfranchisement of any white man. This is better than we expected from that quarter, and it always affords us pleasure to give even the "old boy" his due.

Mr. Laflin, (Yankee Radical,) went "the whole hog," we judge, from the tenor of our report. This is just about as we expected, and, therefore, it would be a waste of ammunition to shoot at Laflin.

On yesterday, the Suffrage question was resumed. The discussion was opened by Mr. Watts, of Martin, whose principal artillery, (or, perhaps, we should say small arms,) was directed against the institution of slavery, as such, as wicked, vile and abominable. And yet we haven't a doubt that the speaker himself was a *slave-holder*. His reflection upon the Clergy of the South, that they had violated their consciences, for fear of personal consequences, in upholding the institution of slavery, was a most shameful and unwarrantable libel, which will only recoil upon the head of the author. His pretence that the Conservatives, in their late Convention, when declaring that they accepted the legitimate issues of the war, virtually accepted the Reconstruction Acts, was very weak and flimsy—even for Mr. Sam'l. Watts. That can only be a legitimate act which is a Constitutional act, and Thad. Stevens admits the Reconstruction acts to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Marler, of Yadkin, made a very capital speech in opposition to negro-suffrage. Mr. M. is one of the most sensible men in the Convention, and his views were presented in that frank, ingenuous and bold manner, becoming a representative of an honest *white* constituency.

Mr. Rodman defined his position. He had been a Confederate officer, and a secessionist, but when he accepted the abolition of slavery, he accepted,—another "legitimate" issue,—their investiture with political franchises. This is remarkable doctrine for a lawyer of Mr. Rodman's pretensions. The same line of argument stamps as unjust and anti-Republican the exclusion of women, minors and Indians from the ballot box. But Mr. Rodman is in a dilemma, and some excuse must be made for the intricacies of his position.

Hood, (negro,) who has heretofore exhibited more sense and discretion than any negro in the body, made an incendiary and threatening speech, and Harris (negro) was to Demosthenize last night,—and doubtless did it, to the great satisfaction of the delegate from Chatham, who regards him, with such intense admiration, as the peer of "any man in the State."

THE FLORIDA MENAGERIE.—They have a Joseph William in the Florida "so-called," a keeper of "de archives of gravity" there—as well as in our own great "Convention." We have before us "de archives" of the former body for Thursday, the 13th. inst., and it is gratifying to know that the same parliamentary dignity is observed there, and the same elevated order of proceedings and grave subjects of discussion obtain, that characterize the assembly now in session in the Capitol of North Carolina. For instance:

It leaked out, some how or other, that some of the lamp-black and molasses-hued delegates, at Tallahassee, with a natural anxiety for frost-bitten shins, had stolen some of the wood, which had been purchased, by the officers of the State, for the use of the rooms in the Capitol; whereupon "Mister" Osborn, (nigger) with no tender regard for the reputation of his felonious brethren, introduced the following:

Be it resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to inquire further into the matter, and make such disposition of the case as may be proper, in the name and by the authority of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Florida; and further, that the necessary provision be made for the payment for such wood as has been or may be used by this Convention.

Again, a little further on, we observe another episode of a grave and solemn character,—befitting the deliberations of an English Parliament or the German Diet.—It would appear that Ben Perry, who is, probably, as black as the dead coals which it is his province to carry out in the ash-box, and who was employed, *officially*, by the Convention, to build fires, for toasting the shins aforesaid, out of the stolen wood aforesaid,—at a salary, in all likelihood, of $5 per day,—is a humor of disgust at some of the badly executed performances in the ring, (a badly-turned somersault or awkward flip-flap,) had declared, in an audible soliloquy, "dat ef dey cant do no better nor dat, dey dose better go home, and let de rebbils make de laws!" Whereupon, and forthwith, the same "Mister" Osborn offered an *ordinance*, expelling Ben. from the honorable and dignified office of shin-toaster, and it was adopted, and duly enrolled, by the Joseph of the Land of Flowers, in "de archives."

De Convention den proceeded to de consideration of de Constitooshun.

THE STANDARD vs. GOV. VANCE.

We do not read the *Standard*. At the earnest solicitation of a large number of our patrons, we determined not to waive that paper, unless our attention was called to any special statement which required it.

Whenever it chooses to say anything about the Editors of this paper, we are especially disposed to let it pass as the idle wind. If our friends cared as little as we do about the contents of that paper, they would never be disturbed. No political opponent need look for fairness from the *Standard*. It has had this reputation for many years. Everybody knows this, and yet we find some persons rather fender-footed about what the *Standard* says. It we deny and prove it to have spoken falsely, its readers never see a retraction.—Its policy is to *charge* upon every one—to make as many feckless statements as it pleases, but never to correct a statement, unless forced to do it. Such a course, in our estimation, on the part of a public journal, is execrable.

A friend calls our attention, (and thinks it ought to be noticed,) to the false position in which the *Standard* labors to put Gov. Vance, in its comments upon his recent speech at the Conservative Convention at Tucker Hall. We are told that the *Standard* has said, that Gov. Vance threatened "to drive the Union men from the State, when the Conservatives got the power," &c., and that it challenged us or anybody else to deny it.

We listened to every word of that speech, and positively assert that Gov. Vance did not threaten *Union men*, or any body else.—Of that class of white persons, who have leagued with the negroes, to destroy their country and degrade their color, Gov. Vance said, "that when free speech, a free press and a free ballot were restored, the wrath and indignation of an outraged people would damn them forever; that it would be better for them that a mill-stone were hanged about their necks and they drowned in the sea." This portion of Gov. Vance's speech was a criticism upon the threat which had been made, that no member of the Conservative Convention should ever have his disabilities removed. Gov. Vance's allusions were made so palpably to the political condemnation of those white persons, who were aiming at the degradation of the white race and the supremacy of the blacks, that we are surprised that any one should be so base as to charge upon him any other idea.

We say this much, simply to correct the false impression sought to be made upon the minds of Union men, few of whom, we are glad to know, are connected with the *scalawags*. True Union men are Conservative men, and look to the restoration of the Union, under the Constitution, and do not endorse the Radical platform. We make no attempt to defend Gov. Vance against the attacks of the *Standard*. It is not necessary. Gov. Vance and his friends do not expect the *Standard* to speak the truth, when it alludes to him. That is a foregone conclusion, and the people know it. The truth is much nearer reached, by reversing entirely almost any thing the *Standard* says of Gov. Vance.

A CONTEST OF PRINCIPLE.

The great issue involved in the controversy between the Radicals and Conservatives, is not a simple difference of opinion arising from prejudice or partizan ambition, but is one of principle, lying at the foundation of free government in this country, always held to be fundamental, readily and fully conceded both in the Articles of the Confederation and in the Constitution of the United States, and never questioned until within the last twelve or eighteen months, i. e. the inherent right of the people in the several States to manage and control their internal affairs, without restraint from any external source. Upon the formation of the Constitution of the United States, the sovereign power of the States, by their consent, was only limited by that instrument.

The right of any other power, in the government, to confer upon any class or race, franchises or privileges, hitherto regarded as the peculiar province and right of the State, has not been conceded by the people of any of the States. The abolition of slavery was acquiesced in as a peace measure, as a guaranty for the future, and as an atonement, if you choose to consider it such, by the South, for its revolt against the national government. As a proper sequence to this admission, there necessarily and naturally adhered to the colored race those rights, which secure to them the protection of life, liberty and property. All this is plain enough. But upon what principle of right or law, can it be claimed, that to the negro race belong the higher franchises of freedom, which, according to our system of government, can only be conferred by the free choice of the governing classes of the State? Can Congress confer such franchises under any circumstances? Its very reconstruction acts plainly indicate a doubt of its powers, even by those who drafted and voted for the acts themselves. If Congress possessed the power to grant these franchises to the blacks, why demand of the States the incorporation of the right into their organic law? If the negroes of the South really possess the right of suffrage, by virtue of the Congressional acts, why make a question of it before the people of the South? To talk of the futility of depriving the negro of the right of suffrage, when once he has been invested with it, is nonsense, until the question is settled that the investiture has been legitimately made. That right has not been conceded. It is the province of the governing white people of North Carolina alone to make that investiture in this State, when it is made, and, until their free consent has conferred suffrage upon him, no negro in North Carolina can claim it as a right.

BLADEN.—The following recommendations of Canvassers for this county have been made, and they are hereby announced: *Bladen.*—Rev. Colin Shaw, George Cromartie, Jno. A. Richardson, Thos. H. Sutton and J. W. Purdie, Esqrs.

The "Constitutional Convention," (So-called.)

NIGHT SESSION.

TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

The report of the Committee on Suffrage was resumed.

Galloway, (negro,) offered a substitute for the whole report.

Mr. Candler said that it was substantially the same as the minority report presented by himself and Mr. Coughton, but did not go quite so far. He would suggest to the delegate to move to strike out and insert, rather than substitute.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said he thought it was first to be determined whether they were to make negroes white men, before making white men negroes. But as it seemed to be the intention of the House to discuss the matter as a whole, he would proceed to defend what might be called minority report No. 2.

The gentleman from Chowan, (French,) said he represented a black constituency—a comely one. He (Mr. G.) represented a white constituency, and one not afraid to come out fairly and squarely against the iniquitous Radical policy. When the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" came before them, 1400 white men said "No Convention." He did not care whether he was alone in his opposition to this plan of negro suffrage, or not. Gentlemen on the other side had said that the late war was upon the issue of slavery, but it was not so. It was upon certain undoubted fundamental rights, and we had to fight our own flesh and blood or fight white Yankees. We chose the latter.

This majority report would disfranchise $5,000 white men. But some gentlemen of the Radical party, and among them the Chairman of this Committee, were disposed not to do so. Thank you, gentlemen, for small favors, for you have not been very liberal with them. In other States, controlled by your party, by infamous test oaths, you have required the free people in those States to *accept* political, civil and *social* equality, (practically,)—not support it—and thus forced them to yield up their private judgments and opinions. The gentlemen on the other side say that we base suffrage on intelligence and virtue; the voter should be intelligent and virtuous; some white men are not. God Almighty made a distinction between the races.—He had created the white man superior by nature, intellect and everything else. He was opposed to any attempt by men to abolish the distinction. The just prejudices of the white men will not be overcome so easily.

The gentlemen might well say that they had hung their heads in shame, when the news of the late elections in the North arrived. I tell you that your heads will hang lower still, when the results of the next elections there are announced.

I will stand here as long as I can enjoy the right of free speech, and resist this oppressive and tyrannical measure. I will go on record as voting and protesting against this wholesale onslaught upon the liberties of my people. You may disfranchise white men in some States, but you cannot do it in this State. We defy you to do it. We have a majority of 30,000 registered white men, and if you dare to perpetrate such an outrage, your government won't stand long, after the blue coats are gone.

The gentleman (French) wondered how the young men of this section clung to those dead issues. Why, can they favor a disfranchisement of thousands of white men—perhaps their fathers and kindred among them,—and the enfranchisement of 70,000 ignorant negroes? What a bribe you extend to the ideas of justice, self-respect and honor!

Mr. Graham regarded the whole thing as a party scheme. They tried to frighten us into the adoption of the Howard amendment, and, on our refusal to do this, we were put under the iron heel of military despotism.—It was the interest of the party to force the South into voting for a Radical President. [Hood (negro) asked Mr. Graham if they (the negroes) had a right to vote under the reconstruction acts.]

Mr. G. replied: You have it under them, but by no law of North Carolina, and Congress has no right to say who shall vote, and who shall not vote, in this State. But he was speaking to men whose minds were already made up; he had no idea of changing any one's mind. But he wished to express his sentiments in regard to this matter, and record his vote against this sinful, unjust, outrageous and tyrannical procedure.

[Mr. Graham ventilated the arguments of Messrs. Pool and French, this morning, and showed the flimsy and weak props with which they endeavored to brace up their positions. He showed the true intent and purposes of such a proceeding, the malignant and wicked impulses that prompted such legislation, and concluded his remarks by stating the various ideas and theories indulged in by the Radical gentlemen in regard to the exact position of this State in the Union. He said that there was such a difference of opinion among them that he did not know exactly how to shape his argument to combat their various views.—He only wanted to know what conclusion they had come to in the matter. His remarks will appear in full hereafter.]

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, made a speech, favoring universal suffrage to the colored men and to white men. He favored disabilities being removed from *all* men, both white and black, in the State.

Mr. Laflin contended that Congress had a right to prescribe who shall vote and who shall not vote, and men who had participated in the revolt had lost their right to participate in the sovereignty of the nation. At the end of the war, the relative positions of the two sections were as this: One was the victor and the other vanquished. The vanquished had abdicated all right to participation in the sovereignty of the nation, leaving the balance of power in the hands of the victor. The conquering side had a right to dictate on what terms they could resume their former position. He "waxed eloquent" upon the theme of the clemency of the nation in exercising these rights, drew parallels between the policy of Russia, Prussia, and other despotic countries, in such cases, &c.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, was also in favor of universal suffrage, and opposed any legislation on the part of this Convention, disfranchising anybody. He favored a general amnesty and thought all test oaths inhumane, and should not find a place in the Constitution of a free people. They were wrong, both in point of prudence and principle.

Mr. Watts said he would claim the floor in reply to Mr. Graham, of Orange.

On motion of Galloway, (negro,) the House adjourned to the usual hour of meeting, tomorrow.

MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of the city.

Mr. Abbott presented a communication from J. A. Richardson, of Bladen county.

Also a petition, for divorce, from Mrs. Rosa B. Quinlivion.

Mr. Rodman offered a petition from certain parties of a like character.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, also presented a petition of the same sort, from certain other parties,—all of which were appropriately referred.

Galloway (negro) presented a memorial, signed by fifty citizens of New Hanover county.

Mr. Rodman submitted two reports from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred the Haynau and Overton petitions for divorce, recommending that the divorces be granted, and reporting ordinances to that effect.

The President, Mr. Cowles, vacated his chair and spoke in opposition to the passage of the ordinances accompanying the reports.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, contended that the acceptance of the reports necessarily carried the ordinances with it. He was speaking upon the matter, when

Hood, (negro,) rose to a point of order, saying that, according to the gentleman's own argument, the ordinance was adopted, and, therefore, not debatable.

Mr. Jones said he thought so, too, but, as gentlemen seemed to doubt it, he was merely showing the hardship of the case of Mr. Overton.

Mr. Heaton said the Chair had only done as he had a right to do,—divide the question, and make the adoption of the reports, and the adoption of the accompanying ordinances, two different questions.

The Chair said that that was so.

Mr. Jones read the various affidavits and proofs in relation to the Overton case.

Mr. Cowles felt it his duty to warn the Convention against legislation in these matters. The case was an aggravated one, but we had no time to investigate difficulties *in bawdy houses, and family feuds*. He was *ashamed* that such a thing had been brought before the Convention. Not many ladies had been here, but if such a thing was discussed here, not one would grace this Hall with their presence.

Mr. Ashley said the hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the special order should be taken up, and, after some little discussion on points of order, it was taken up.

SPECIAL ORDER—SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Watts claimed the floor and commenced his remarks by eulogizing the speeches of Messrs. Pool, Laflin, French, of Chowan, and McDonald, of Chatham. He characterized the speech of Mr. Graham, of Orange, as being insincere. He read, from the Conservative platform, that portion, in which it declares that they accepted the legitimate results of the war. Mr. W. claimed that this was a tacit endorsement of and adherence to the Reconstruction acts, for they were the legitimate result of the war. In the 4th section of that platform, it was declared that they (the Conservatives) would be willing to give all rights and privileges to the colored man, consistent with the welfare of both races. The Republican party held that it was right to do so now,—and, according to their own statement, it was only a question of time that divided them.

Mr. W. was particularly hard upon the institution of slavery. It had done all sorts of evil, and, above all, it dishonored God. The mission of the ministry, in this and other States, was to preach Christ crucified, and to tell men to search the Scriptures; and, if they had themselves read to any purpose, they must have known and felt the iniquity of the institution, and, if they had preached according to the dictates of their consciences, they would have been taken from their pulpits and thirty-nine lashes have been laid on their bare backs. The ministry were restrained. But now this incubus was gone. He (Mr. W.) felt like good old St. John, when transported to the third Heaven; "he felt relieved." He expatiated upon the happy domestic scenes that would be witnessed throughout the breadth and length of this State, when the benign influence of Radical doctrines shall be thoroughly disseminated and fully accepted by the people, and consecrated by extending a brotherly invitation to all the erring, to come into the fold of the Radical party, and bask for the rest of their lives under the bright and happy sunlight.

Hood (negro) next occupied the floor.—He took up the minority report of Messrs. Durham and Graham. He said his race had been enfranchised by the highest law making power of the land. The question was not whether they should be enfranchised or not, but whether the right, already conferred, should be taken away or not. He said that they intended to maintain their right to the elective franchise, come weal or woe. I tell you, gentlemen, when you attempt to return a race of 70,000 voters and strong men to a slavery worse than their former condition, you attempt a simple impossibility. The war of races, so frequently alluded to, would not be between the black and white men, but it would come between the Conservative and Republican races of this country,—the Republican side numbering about 18,000,000 and the Conservatives about 14,000,000; and when the smaller number attempted the extermination of the larger, he had serious fears that they would have rather a hard time. He did not wonder that the Conservatives should have apprehensions in enfranchising the colored people, on account of the damning acts of cruelty and outrages perpetrated by them upon the negro class, and not only upon them but upon white Unionists.

Hood continued his harangue for some time, and concluded by coming out in favor of not taking any steps to disfranchise any body, whatever. Those men Congress had disfranchised, we have not any power to interfere with.

Mr. Rodman felt his position on this floor to be an exceptional one. He was a Confederate soldier during the war, but he claimed to be as good a Republican as any one on this floor. He thought it due to himself to explain the reasons that induced him to change his opinions. When the South consented, generally, to the emancipation of the slaves, they tacitly consented, as a natural sequence, that those freed should have all the rights and privileges of the ballot box, &c. He was also opposed to the disfranchisement of anybody.

Mr. Congleton read a speech. He was for universal suffrage, and, on mature consideration, had fallen in with Mr. Pool's ideas on the subject.

Mr. Marler said that he did not wish to be one of those who took up the time of the Convention, in letting off gas, thereby spending the people's money, especially in their present impoverished condition. But as this was a matter of great importance, in which every honest man, woman and child is deeply concerned, he asked the House to indulge him in a few remarks. He wished to express his sentiments, and those of his constituency, in regard to the matter of universal suffrage to the colored people.—He hoped gentlemen would pause and reflect, before they should declare that the Caucasian race in this State should not now, as in the past, be kept above that of the African. Shall not the descendants of those white men, who poured out their blood to establish this government, rule over the destinies of the State? Or shall power be lodged in the hands of an ignorant, inferior race, aided and abetted by bold, bad men, who could get nothing at home, in order to seize the reins of power, control the government and institutions that our native whites and their children have been taxed to build up?

He was not prejudiced against the colored man. The people of this section have as little, and perhaps less, prejudice against them than any other people on the face of the globe. But he was opposed to granting them suffrage; *first*, because he was fully convinced, as he thought every man, who had given this subject any thought, must be, that the negro, in his present ignorant condition, is incapable of exercising with discretion the right of suffrage; and it did seem to him, if no other reason could be assigned, that that of itself was sufficiently valid to exclude them from this great right.

Mr. M. next showed the moral impossibility of the negro's ability to qualify himself as a voter, having just emerged from a bondage that precluded the possibility of his having fitted himself, in any way, to exercise the right of voting in a proper and intelligent manner. True, there were some few, very few, exceptions to this general rule, but we cannot discriminate; we must judge them as a class. As an average, there were not one in five hundred that could read or write.

He wished to know, using the language of another, "if these men, who are thus ignorant, were capable of exercising political franchises? Were they capable of self-government? Could they be regarded as intelligent voters? Could they be regarded as independent voters? Could their judgments be relied upon?" He thought the response, from every fair-minded and intelligent man, must be *No*. Why, then, did gentlemen so strenuously contend for universal negro suffrage? Why did they wish to place the negro, in his present condition, on a political equality with the intelligent white men of this country? He thought the true answer to that was, because some white men have despaired of ever being able to command the respect and receive the support of the whites; therefore, they profess great love for the colored race and advocate universal negro suffrage and political equality, in order to secure the negro vote, regardless of the happiness and welfare of their own race and color!

Galloway, (negro,) said that the best blood in Brunswick county flowed in his veins, and, if he could do it, in justice to the African race, he would lance himself and let it out. He did not want social equality.

Mr. Ashley arose to challenge an assertion that slaves had been brought into this State by New England ships. He went on to give his authorities. The first importation had been made into Virginia, when the Mayflower was making her way across the ocean.

Harris, (negro,) would move to adjourn, with the understanding that *he* should have the floor to night.

This was agreed to, and Harris, (negro,) withdrew it, in order to allow Mr. Laflin to offer a report from the Committee on re-districting the Congressional Districts.

On motion, it was made the special order for to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock.

Harris, (negro,) renewed his motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

GRANVILLE Co., N. C., Feb. 18, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The quiet of this inland village (Oxford) was broken, on Saturday, by the assembling of a large number of Radicals, principally of darkest hue, in the Court House, who had congregated thither for some important and patriotic (?) object, having references no doubt, to filling some of the offices that are to be made vacant or newly created in the course of human events.

The meeting, however, for some cause, was adjourned *sine die* until next Saturday, when, we suppose, *eloquence* and *patriotism* will vie with each other most *amazingly*, not to say *amusingly*.

B. Smith, during the war Captain of a militia Company, I believe, presided over this august assemblage. It may be our representatives, *Cuffee May-hee* and John Ragland, will come and make speeches to their constituents. *Cuffee* ought to come. He has had a hard time of it trying to express his sentiments in the "so-called." I think the presence of *Cuffee May hee* would elicit round upon round of applause, especially if he brings along those famous spectacles.

A rape was committed by a freedman on a negro woman, a few days ago, in this county. As our jail was consumed by fire, Sheriff Philpott, to save the expense of taking him to jail in an adjoining County, has had him incarcerated in the Poor House jail, which is about two miles only from Oxford, and which is represented to be quite a secure place.

A freedman was killed in this County, a few days ago, by another freedman, while in the act of stealing bacon from the smoke house of a Mr. Hunt. He had succeeded in getting the bacon in possession, and was marching off with it, when this freedman, who was in the employ of Mr. Hunt, shot him dead.

C.

The *Evening Express* says that there has been considerable talk among Republican Congressmen within the past week regarding what they deem a new danger threatening the party, coming from the Freedmen's Bureau. It appears that Gen. Howard, at a meeting connected with Howard University, has avowed himself unequivocally in favor of amalgamation; and in this he is known to be supported by a considerable number of the officers and attaches of the Bureau in Washington.

The Conservative State Convention of Tennessee met at Nashville on Saturday last, and adopted resolutions in support of the President's policy, and declaring Mr. Johnson the choice of the Democratic and Conservative people of Tennessee for the next Presidency.

On Saturday Judge Kelley presented, in the House of Representatives, a memorial from three thousand colored people in Mississippi, asking Congress to make an appropriation to carry them to Liberia. They say they see no prospect of success by remaining among the whites. The latter, they say, have all the lands, and refuse to give them fair wages for their labor, and they, therefore, wish to emigrate.

Hon. Phillip R. Fendall died in Washington Sunday afternoon, aged seventy-three. He was one of the most distinguished members of the bar there, and was district attorney under the administrations of Presidents Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Fillmore, and was one of the most respected and prominent citizens.

It is related that near Dantzig a young man of twenty four, who was just married a widow of forty two, has discovered since the marriage that his wife was his wet nurse.

Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island, has consented to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the office of Governor for another year.

The Washington correspondent of the Radical Chicago *Republican* says that Washburne wrote all Grant's letters to the President.

The New Orleans *Picayune* thinks there will be comparatively little cotton planted this year in Louisiana.

The Chicago *Times* states that on Sunday, January 19, General Grant was shamefully drunk on the streets of Washington, only being able to walk by the aid of his father-in-law, Gen. Dent.

A correspondent writes us that General Grant was stopped in the street in Washington for fast driving, and that he blustered, resisted the officer and went on his way rejoicing.—*World.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT SALE!!

PURSUANT TO AN AGREEMENT ENTERED into between THOMAS D. HOGG and SAMUEL ROWLAND, on the 24th. day of January, 1867, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, the 5th. day of March next, a tract of land called FAIRY KNOWE, situated two miles from Raleigh, on the Newbern Road, adjoining the lands of John W. B. Watson and Richard B. Haywood, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES

with all the houses, out houses, &c, for a farm. TERMS CASH. For particulars, apply to FOWLE & BADGER.

Feb 20-165 td R. C. BADGER, Agent for T. D. HOGG.

King of the South Plows!

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

I AM HAVING MANUFACTURED, AND INTEND to keep, a supply of the best one horse plows in the state, which I call the KING OF THE SOUTH, using three points on the same plow, two of which are reversible, making them equal to five points. I refer to a large number of gentlemen, that have been using the plows in this and the adjoining counties.

ALSO,

Family Groceries, Sole and Upper Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Findings &c.

Always in store for sale as low as the lowest, for cash or country produce.

JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer & Commission Merchant, North side Hargett St., 5th. door from Fayetteville st.

Feb 8-155-dewawlm.

Flour in Sacks!

FORTY SACKS N. C. Family Flour, in st re and for sale by

Feb 8-155-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

PATAPSCO Family Flour!!!
Belair Family Flour!!!
North Carolina Flour!!!
in Barrels, and warranted first rate.

Feb 8-155-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Oats! Oats! Oats!

ONE Hundred Bushels prime Oats, for sale by

Feb 8-155-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Corn, Corn.

ANOTHER lot of Corn to-day to hand.

Feb 8-155-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Cotton, Cotton.

PERSONS having Cotton to sell, will find it to their advantage, for the next ten days, to call on W. H. JONES & CO.

Feb 8-155-tf

No. 44, Fayetteville Street.

FRESH arrival of Western Empire Cook Stoves.

ALSO, ON HAND,

Air-tight, and Cast Iron Heating Stoves. Stove Pipe made to order.

ALSO,

All kind of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done at short notice.

Feb 8-155-tf J. BROWN. With HART & LEWIS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY
250 lbs Family Lard in Kegs
TONNOFFSKI'S.

Feb 5-150-tf

For Store and for Sale low.

100 Choice Maryland hams
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

Feb 3-150-tf

FARINA, FOX EGG, MUSHROOM, SUGAR and Soda Crackers.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

Feb 3-150-tf

BOSTON AND CREAM BISCUIT.
Dried Beef and Beef Tongues
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

Feb 3-150-tf

CAN PEACHES AND TOMATOES.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

Feb 3-150-tf

20 BBLS. No. 1 FAMILY FLOUR AND other grades, arriving
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

Feb 3-150-tf

ANOTHER

LOT Cockade City Ale, just to hand.

Feb 6-153-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S ENGLISH Chow Chow, Pickles, Cauliflower and Durham Mustard.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

Feb 3-150-tf

HARDWARE TRADE—1868.

CAST IRON HEATING STOVES, AIR TIGHT Heating Stoves, Cooking Stoves, assorted sizes.

ALSO

Stove Pipe made to order at short notice. Sold low for cash.

Raleigh, Jan. 9—tf J. BROWN With Hart & Lewis.

Select Boarding and Day School,

HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE SPRING TERM OF THE MISSES NASH and MISS KOLLOCK'S School will commence February 7th, 1868, and close June 26th, (twenty-two weeks.) Circulars forwarded on application.

Nov 20—3m

VERY OLD SCUPPERNONG WINE.

Feb 6-153-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

SEED POTATOES.

30 BARRELS
Prime Jackson Whites
ON HAND.
25 Barrels Choice Varieties
Now Expected
DOUGLAS BELL.

Feb 19-164-tf

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Feb 17, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office, until 12 o'clock, M., Wednesday, the 26th. instant, for cleansing, repairing and keeping in repair, the Wells and Pumps of the City, for twelve months from the date of contract. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept, or reject, any offer that may be made.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,
Feb 18-163-1d Mayor.

FRESH PEACHES!!

40 dozen 3 lb., Cans (1qt.) $4.00 per doz.
12 " 6 lb., " (2qt.) $8.00 " "

ALL WARRANTED FRESH.

The Cans are sealed with wax and can be used again

Apply to

Feb 13-164-tf E. H. PUFFE, Hillsboro, N. C.

A NEW ARRIVAL

COFFEES, TEAS AND SPICES.

Old Gov. Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees.
Young Hyson Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong Teas.
Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace.

Feb 17-162-tf DOUGLAS BELL, Fayetteville St.

For Sale.

NICE WHITE CORN MEAL.

Jan. 17—146-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

House and Lot in Greensboro.

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE HOUSE WITH four rooms. A good Kitchen, Smoke-house and office, a good stable, a well and good Garden. For rent, for the present year. Location desirable.

Apply to

Feb 17-162-3aw3w C. G. YATES.

RAILROADS.

Notice to Shippers of Spirits Turpentine!

THE SEABOARD

INLAND AIR LINE,

VIA PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

IS NOW PREPARED TO SHIP

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

To Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, its Steamers having been arranged for that purpose.

THIS AIR LINE ROUTE, FROM THE FACT of its avoiding trans-shipment from one steamer to another, to which other lines are subject, and being the direct line between the Carolinas and the Northern Cities, with daily communication to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and to Boston a Steamer every five days, offers great facilities for shipping, and is in advance of all other routes from three to five days and at as low rates.

In shipping from the Northern cities, or from Carolina, be careful to ship via Portsmouth, and by the Steamship lines connecting with and forming part of this Route.

From Boston, Merchants and Miners' Line, E. Sampson, Agent, end Central Wharf.

From New York, Old Dominion Steamship Co., Pier 37, North river. M. L. McCready, President, Office 197 Greenwich Street.

From Philadelphia, Clyde Steamers, 14 South Delaware Avenue. W. P. Clyde, Agent.

Amaseneke Line, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, P. R. Wilson, Agent.

From Baltimore, Bay Line Steamers, foot of Union Dock. E. A. Poor, Agent.

All claims for loss, damage, or overcharge, promptly settled by applying to

JAS. McCABE KICK, Trace Agt., Seaboard Inland Air Line, Portsmouth, Va

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD AND BAY LINE, having been consolidated under one Management from Weldon to Baltimore, offer greater facilities to shippers of freight to and from Baltimore than any other line, and guarantee safety of freight and prompt settlement of all claims.

E. G. GHIO, Sup't Transportation, S. & R. R. R. W. C. SMITH, Sup't Bay Line Steamers.

Jan. 6—126-2m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE FIFteen or twenty members of the Convention. Also transient persons. My terms are moderate.

Jan. 15-132-tf GEORGE T. COOKE.

FOR RENT.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS. TERMS MODERate.

Apply to

Feb 7-154-tf MRS. A. M. GORMAN.

Choice Maryland Hams!

SOMETHING NICE—to-day receiving by

Jan 28-146-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

SUGARS!!!

A FULL LINE IN STORE AND FOR SALE by

Jan 23-146-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

COLGATE & CO'S GERMAN ERASIVE SOAP,

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. For Sale by all Grocers.

Jan. 22—6m

Proceedings and Debates

OF THE CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROlina, called to amend the Constitution of the State, which assembled at Raleigh, June 4th 1865. We have a few copies of these books, which we will sell at $2 each.

Feb 15-161-tf BRANSON & JONES.

For Sale.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE, WITH SEVEN acres of land attached,—good dwelling and necessary out houses, and the best water in the vicinity of the city.

Feb 15-161-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

N. C. Walnuts.

25 BUSHELS from Western N. C. of superior flavor.

Feb 15-161-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

Western N. C. Apples.

10 BBLS., very fine, just received.

Feb 15-161-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

Peas! Peas!

100 BUSHELS, sound clean Peas.

Feb 15-161-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

JUST ARRIVED!

BACON
SUGARS
COFFEE,
CHEESE,
CRACKERS,
SALT,
COCOANUTS,
YEAST POWDERS,
RICE,
CANDLES,
At S. D. HARRISON'S.

Feb 15-161-2t

WALTER CLARK,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HALIFAX, N. C.

Practices in the Courts of Halifax and adjoining Counties. Also in the Federal Courts and Courts of Bankruptcy.

Jan 29-159-6m

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Statement, Dec. 31st, 1868.

Accumulated Assets

$17,670,288,88

INCOME FOR 1867

$7,726,516.53

FOR PREMIUMS

$6,339,804,95

FOR INTEREST

$1,393,711,58

Losses paid in 1867

$1,268,739,19

Dividends paid in 1867

$643,005,60.

Interest received more than *ten* times. Dividends average over 30 per cent. All policies non-forfeitable. For a statement and Assurance can be effected in all forms desired.

SAM'L. DOUGLASS WEST, General Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Feb 17-162-1

FRESH GARDEN SEED.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF OUR SUPply of GARDEN SEED for 1868, (new in 1867, all of which we warrant of the best kinds.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH, Druggists, Raleigh, N. C.

Feb. 17-162-tf

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TERMS REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 12 solid lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	3,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	5,00
One square two months	12,00
Each additional "	6,00
One square three months	14,00
Each additional "	7,00
One quarter column "	35,00
One half column "	60,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 10 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in time at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1868.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The gentlemen composing the State Executive Committee are respectfully requested to meet in this City, on Friday, the 28th, inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is much desired. By order of the

CHAIRMAN.

Raleigh, Feb 17th, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.—"Fairy Knowe," a valuable tract of land near Raleigh, to be sold on the 5th prox: Apply to Fowle & Badger, Attorneys at Law.

COUNTY COURT.—This Tribunal adjourned on yesterday, at a comparatively early hour, out of respect to the memory of Wm. H. Hood, for many years a member of the Court. The following resolutions were entered on the record of the Court, and are published by request:

It having pleased Divine Providence, during the present Term, to remove from amongst us, Wm. H. Hood, Esq., a member of this Special Court and for a long time an acting Justice of the Peace for this County, it is appropriate that the surviving members of this Court should publicly express their estimation of his past services, as well as their sincere regret for the loss the Court and the public have sustained in his death:

Therefore, Resolved, That in the death of Esquire Hood, this Court, and the Bench of Magistrates, have been deprived of a zealous, efficient and faithful associate; and that his neighbors, especially the poor, have lost a kind, active and benevolent friend and adviser, to whose assistance they never appealed in vain.

Resolved, That the Court tender to his bereaved family their sincere sympathies in this afflicting dispensation; and in respect for his memory will now sojourn.

HALIFAX.—A glorious Ratification meeting of the Conservatives of Halifax county was held, in the town of Halifax, on Monday. Eloquent and effective speeches were made by Messrs. R H. Smith, M. W. Ransom, W. A. Jenkins, Edward Conigland and Hon. Asa Biggs. Under the Plan of Organization, Committees of Enrolment were appointed for each Captain's District in the county. The Roanoke *News* contains a full report of the various speeches, all of which have the ring of the true metal and were enthusiastically received.

STILL THEY COME.—We return our warmest thanks to E. L. Vaughan, Esq., Gap Civil, Ashe Co., to W. B. Reves, Esq., Laurel Hill, Ashe Co., and to A. B. Bright, Esq., Egypt, Chatham Co., for clubs of subscribers to the Weekly *Sentinel*. Our Weekly list is growing largely,—having nearly doubled in the last two months. The cheap price at which it is afforded should place it in the hands of 10,000 readers.

MORE HUMILIATION OF WHITE MEN.—A negro has been appointed on the Newbern police, by the Radical City Council of that place, appointed by Sickles. If Radical rule prevails in North Carolina, we shall have, not only negro policemen, but, negro Mayors, negro Magistrates, negro Judges, and "nigger everywhere." Arouse, white men of North Carolina, before the black fetters are irrecoverably fixed upon you!

DIVORCES.—Up to the present time, there have been fewer divorces granted in the State of North Carolina, perhaps, than in any other State in or out of the Union.—Since the present so-called Convention has been in session, there have been a great many petitions for divorces. Hitherto such *applications*, even, have not been made, in any number, to our Courts and Legislative bodies, for the reason that those who might have desired to make them knew they would receive no favor or consideration. It is but natural that they should rush, with their petitions, into the present "Mongrel." A set of men, who have so little respect for the marital relation as to license marriage between negroes and whites, will not hesitate to disrupt the tie upon whatever pretext. No wonder Mr. President Cowles said he was *ashamed* of them.

THE MONGREL Convention would force the indiscriminate enrolment, in the same companies, in the Militia, of white men and negroes. Where the latter are in the majority, they will elect the officers. How do *genuine* white men relish the idea of drilling under a negro Captain, or, in the event of demurring thereto, of being summoned before a negro Court Martial? The United States government does not require this.—In the Federal army, negroes are not put in the same company with white soldiers; and if the attempt were made to put white "boys in blue" under a negro Commander, there would be such a mutiny in the camp as was never heard of. But a humiliation that the United States does not dream of requiring,—that Congress does not think of demanding,—the scalawag negro worshippers in our so-called Convention are about to impose upon the white men of North Carolina!

THE RISE IN COTTON.

Nothing has occurred, recently, so gratifying to our people, generally, as the gradual rise in the price of cotton. The cause of this rise is very obvious. It is but a literal thing that European manufacturers were willing to look the fact in the face, that the crop of 1867 was a short one throughout the world.' Now that doubt no longer exists, they are anxious to lay up a full stock for the year. Fair prices may, therefore, be expected for that portion of the crop now on hand. We may expect fluctuation, but this will for some time be controlled by the quantity in the market.

Planters, who can afford to hold on, may be induced to do so, in the belief that prices will rule much higher. This may be so, but, should the crop pitched in the United States be regarded as an average one, very high prices will not be maintained. From all accounts, however, the crop in the Southwest and in the Southern States, generally, will not average a half crop planted in 1868, compared with 1867, but even a half crop planted this year may exceed largely, in yield, the crop of 1867.

THE WHITE MEN MOVING.—The indications of activity among the true white men, in all sections of the State, are of the most encouraging and cheering character. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Conservatives of Wayne was held on Tuesday, and all the details of a thorough County organization arranged. Hon. W. T. Dortch presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Hon. S. J. Person and George V. Strong, Esquire. Similar meetings will be held in every county, and in one month from today the Conservative organization will, with proper effort, be rendered as compact as could be desired. Go to work, friends, in good earnest, as you value the honor and welfare of the State and the blessings of a Constitutional government. Let the County canvassers be active, and see to it that the Conservative press of the State is strengthened and sustained.

DADDY COWLES.—The President of the so-called descended from the wool sack, on yesterday, and thus lectured ye "loi-ih" How could the ladies be expected to grace the body with their presence, if divorce cases, involving rather smutty details, were discussed on the floor? True, but very, very few had honored them with their smiles, as yet, but then who knew but that, in the remote contingency of an infinitessimal possibility, some of them *might*? Now Mr. Cowles, herein, was guilty of a want of gallantry, in overlooking the fact that numbers of the "maidens of dusky hue" have repeatedly "graced" the galleries with their shining presence.

Mr. Cowles assumed the privilege of grand Lecturer, on the ground that, though a young man, he was, *ex officio*, as it were, *the father of the Convention*. Well, he has a shabby and motley offspring,—and one which reflecteth no credit on its paternal ancestor. Let the children, henceforth, be called, however, by the patronymic. In calling the roll, let it be done, thusly: J. C. Abbott *Cowles*; B. Lafin *Cowles*; Cullen Mayo *Cowles*; Plymouth-Rock-Through-Much-Tribulation Ashley *Cowles*; James Henry Harris *Cowles*, and so on *down* to Tourgee *Cowles*!

A SPECIAL telegram to the Richmond *Dispatch*, received last evening, says that the Alabama project has been *defeated* in the Reconstruction Committee,—the Democrats and extreme Radicals voting together against the Bingham and Sherman bills.—The Democrats opposed the measures *in toto* and upon principle. Stevens *et al.* oppose it, because they will not agree to make a specialty of Alabama, but contend that all the Southern States should be governed by the same law.

WAKE COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The following are the Committee-men for the three Wards in Raleigh and the various Captains' Districts in the County, appointed by the Chairman of the Conservative meeting, which was held in this City, on Tuesday. These Committees are charged with all matters pertaining to registration and local organization, the enrolment of voters, &c., and it is earnestly to be desired that they will proceed promptly to the performance of the important duties devolved upon them. If the details of the Plan of Organization, adopted by the Conservative State Convention, are properly carried out, we shall be able to rally the white men of North Carolina almost in solid phalanx against the destructive and infamous designs of the Radical revolutionists:

RALEIGH.

Eastern Ward.—J J Overby, Jos Backalan, Wesley Bacon, J A Moore.

Middle Ward.—H T Clawson, Wm H Moore, A D Royster, David Lewis.

Western Ward.—J Q D Carteret, Charles Reves, J H Sciparks, Charles Beasley.

COUNTY.

Buckhorn District or Lassley's by Reads.—John H Bart, William Norris, William Booth.

Barton's Creek District.—W D Mitchell, Buck Nipper, Riley Yearby.

St. Matthew's District.—R Fleming, R W Jeffreys, R B Seawell.

St. Mark's District.—J T Hunter, Joseph Yeargin, J H Bell.

Wake Forest.—W B Smith, W H Beldingfield, P H Mangum, J R Dunn.

Cross Roads.—W K Hunter, J C Lee, R S Perry.

Swift Creek.—W H Pope, L D Stephenson, Barnabas Jones, Thomas Passmore.

Middle Creek.—J A Norris, Isaac Rowland, G H Alford, Jack Alford.

Panther Branch.—Dr A E Smith, C E McCullers, Joseph Young, Wm Turner, Jr.

White Oak.—R H Jones, A C Council, Dr C F Dowd, J C Hunter, Henry Merritt, John Baucom.

Mark's Creek.—R J Holder, R G Dunn, Dr Walter Debnam.

Little River.—Fenton Foster, R S Baker, A P Hopkins, Wesley Pace.

Sniffles.—J W Smith, L W Hood, P P Pace.

St. Mary's.—W J Buchee, T H Pemple, Acrel Fort, W L Riley, J H Poole.

Lick Creek.—W J Suit, J T Nichols, Newton Cheek, William Evans.

House's Creek.—Edwin McCullers, J H Rogers, F C Goodwin.

Crabtree.—John Lynn, M C Page, J Q Williams.

Kitt's Creek.—John Bagwell, R H Slater, George Barbee.

Fish Dam.—D C Halliburton, John P Beck, Jeff Green, M V Rogers.

Noon Light.—William Laws, D A Ray, T Lowery, J Rogers.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Noon Dispatches.

GOOD PAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 M.

Burlingame's appointment by the Emperor of China, is for life. His salary is 450,000, in gold, per annum.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19, M.

Flour 5@10 lower.

Pork firmer. New 24½.

Cotton quiet, 23½@24.

Turpentine steady, 65. Rosin firmer. Common $ 15

Stocks active. Money 5. Sterling 9½. Old Bonds 91. Virginia's 62. Tennessee's, ex-coupons 66; new 62. Gold 140¼.

LONDON, Feb. 19, P. M.

Bonds 71½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19, M.

Cotton buoyant. Uplands advanced to 9@9¼. Orleans 9@9¼.

Our Midnight Dispatches.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 P. M.

SENATE.—The Secretary of the Interior asked an appropriation for the removal of certain disaffected Cherokees on Red River.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of Sumner's and Drake's supplemental bills.

The Judiciary Committee has amended the House supplemental bill, requiring a majority of votes to ratify Constitutions.

Senator Wilson introduced the following bill, to restore Alabama:

Resolved, That the Constitution of Alabama is hereby declared to be in conformity with the provisions of the Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 20, 1867, and whenever the Legislature, elected under said Constitution, shall ratify the fourteenth article to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the 39th Congress, the said State shall be admitted to representation in Congress, in accordance with the laws of the United States.

A bill was introduced, removing Ex. Prov. Gov. Holden's disabilities.

The Thomas case was resumed. He was rejected, 21 to 28. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Judiciary Committee reported a bill, creating a Law Department; also surrendering persons guilty and convicted of murder, piracy, assassination, arson, or forgery abroad. It authorizes the President to return such parties and prevent their coming. Passed.

The Appropriation Amendment, continuing 20 per cent extra pay to Department employees, passed, 88 to 44.

The House went into Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill.

The frequent introduction of Grant's name, as favoring certain measures, provoked objection, with considerable feeling.

Butler said: "The Fathers of the Republic only allowed the President to make recommendations."

The President was called on for the Sherman correspondence relative to the new Department and Brevet rank. Adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, P. M.

The President's reply to the Baltimore Municipal Committee concludes: "I repeat that the encouragement given me on this occasion, is very acceptable. The stoutest heart, when surrounded by doubts and menaced with perils, needs countenance and support. The kind expressions of approval of the City Council of Baltimore, sincerely appreciated, will be remembered with gratitude as long as life shall last."

Gen. Hancock's recent removals are still under consideration at Grants Headquarters.

Revenue to-day $253,000.

Norton, elected to Congress from Alabama, and Chairman of the Republican Committee, was on the floor of the House, to-day, urging her admission.

During the discussion of the Thomas case to-day, Gen. Lee was made a topic of remark.—Cameron said he was informed by a gentleman, just before the war, in whom he had confidence, that Gen. Lee, having received an intimation that he might have command of the Federal Army, had assured him of entire loyalty.

Cameron then consulted Gen. Scott, who approved of placing Gen. Lee at the head of the army, and the place was offered Gen. Lee, officially, but Lee went to Virginia, on the false pretense of seeing his family, and never came back.

Beverly Johnson doubted the truth of this very much. [Laughter.]

"The gentleman might laugh, but he would inform the gentleman, who indulged in merriment, (Conness, of California,) that Gen. Lee was as honorable a man as any man to be found in California."

STAY LAW IN VIRGINIA—THE "CONVENTION."

RICHMOND, Feb 19, P. M.

The Supreme Court, to-day, decided the Stay Law unconstitutional and void, as regards deeds of trust, which was the only question in the case before it.

The Convention commenced the consideration of the Franchise Committee's report, to-day,—the first section, declaring that every male citizen, aged 21, shall vote, being under discussion.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19, P. M.

The Convention has thus far adopted 80 Sections of the new Constitution.

It is thought it may conclude its work and adjourn within two weeks.

FLORIDA GORILLA CONVENTION.

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 19, P. M.

The Convention, to-day, by a vote of 25 to 19, declared Billings, Saunders, Pearce and Richardson, ineligible and their seats vacant. Billings by permission defended his eligibility in a vicsent speech. Excitement ran high.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19, P. M.

Cotton firm but scarcely so active. Sales of 5,400 bales at 24.

Turpentine, 65.

Rosin $3@7.

Gold closed dull at 31,40¼.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19, P. M.

Cotton very firm, at 23½@23¾.

Flour quiet; high grades shipping extra 12@ 12¼.

Medical College of Virginia:

ELECTION OF PROFESSOR.

A MEETING of the Board of Visitors of this Institution will be held at the College, in Richmond, on Thursday, March 5th, for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the chair of *Materia Medica*, created by the resignation of Professor WELLFORD.

Applications and testimonials may be forwarded to the care of the undersigned.

By order of the President of the Board.

L. S. JOYNES, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.
Richmond, Va.

Feb 15-161-3aw2w

To the Creditors of Lenoir County.

AT THE LAST TERM OF THE COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions, it was ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, notifying all persons holding claims against the County, to present them to the Finance Committee by the first of March, that arrangements may be made for the payment of the same. Those not presented before the first of March, will be the last paid.

R. W. KING,
J. C. WOOTEN,
A. A. HARTSFIELD, } *Finance Committee.*

Kinston, Feb 7-154-eod1w

State Conservative Convention, At Raleigh, Feb. 5th and 6th, 1868.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. THOS BRAGG, RALEIGH, *Chairman.*

RESIDENT COMMITTEE AT RALEIGH.

Hon A S Merrimon.
" Daniel G Fowle.
Gen W R Cox
Seaton Gales, Esq.
J P H Russ, Esq.
M A Bledsoe, Esq.
R C Badger, *Secretary.*

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hon W N H Smith, Hertford.
William A Moore, Chowan.
Mills L Eure, Gates.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Henry R Bryan, Craven.
Geo V Strong, Wayne.
Thos S Kenan, Duplin.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Hon Geo Howard, Edgecombe.
Jos J Davis, Franklin.
Gen M W Ransom, Northampton.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Hon J M Leach, Davidson.
Livingston Brown, Caswell.
Jas T Morehead, Jr., Guilford.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Col E D Hall, New Hanover.
Archibald McLean, Cumberland.
Hon Thos S Ashe, Anson.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

R F Armfield, Wilkes.
W M Robbins, Rowan.
Hon J H Wilson, Mecklenburg.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Plato Durham, Cleaveland.
A C Avery, Burke.
M L McCorkle, Catawba.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

R M Stokes, Buncombe.
Cassius Gudger, Macon.
W L Love, Haywood.

National Democratic Convention.

DELEGATES.

Hon. W. N. H. Smith,
Gen. W. R. Cox,
W. A. Wright, Esq.,
Jno. P. Heke, Esq.,

ALTERNATES.

Jno. Hughes, Esq.,
Jno. A. Gilmer, Jr.,
A. C. Cowles, Esq.,
Hon. A. T. Davidson.

A PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

A State Committee, to consist of a Chairman and thirty members, six of whom shall reside in Raleigh, and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The Committee shall have power to maintain its organization, by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registration, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organizations, appoint a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County; and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and, when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is futher recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and, also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

Resolved, That the President of the Convention appoint five or more persons, in each County, to make a thorough canvass of the same, and disseminate proper political information.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Conservative people of North Carolina having, by their delegates, assembled in Convention at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty and our fealty to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States and with the entire people of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and co-ordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people of the Reconstruction Acts and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. *Resolved* That it is the opinion of this Convention, that the great and all absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically, and, as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government and superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper means within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. *Resolved*, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudicies against that race; that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. *Resolved*, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder, in the last resort, of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact, as established by law in the earlier and better days of the Republic, and that any actions impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

8. *Resolved*, That despairing of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democrats and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates, for the State at large, to represent the Conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the Conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive Committee for the State, which has been appointed by this Convention, be instructed, if the time shall be sufficient, to call a Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various State offices whose election shall then be ordered, and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said Convention, to put in nomination sound Conservative men for said offices.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Alamance County.—Dr. John A. Moore, James A. Graham, James E. Boyd, George Patterson, Sr., W. M. Holt.

Anson.—Thomas S. Ashe, Arch'd. Niven, C. R. Ides, W. G. Smith, W. P. Kendall.

Beaufort.—Thomas Sparrow, Joseph B Stickney, Churchill Gorham, F. B. Satterthwaite, Edward S. Marsh.

Burke.—Thos. G. Walton, S. C. W. Tate, Dr. David Berry, Andrew Shuford, Jno. F. Merrill.

Brunswick.—Capt. D. E. Allen, Samuel R. Chinnis, Col. S. D. Thurston, Thos. Drew, Asa Ross.

Cabarrus.—William S. Harris, John M Long, Dr. L. S. Bingham, Dr. P. M. Brown, Frank Rogers, Samuel Phifer, P. B. Means.

Caldwell.—Maj. W. H. Malone, Gen. F. Patterson, Edward W. Jones, Rev. Isaac Oxford, R. H. Moody.

Chatham.—M Q Waddell, John Manning, Jr., J. A. London, Jr., B. J. Hogan, James F. Rives.

Carteret.—Dr. L. W. Martin, L. B. Oglesby, John M. Perry, Samuel Lefters, Ben. H. Bell.

Catawba.—Dr. Ellis, Dr. Turner Abernathy, Jonas Cline, G. James, Capt. Helton, A J Whitner, J H Bruns, Samuel Tucker, Wesley Bandy, Daniel Deal, Capt. M. P. Sherrill, George Yoder.

Cswell.—Bedford Brown, John Kerr, Thomas Donoho, S. P. Hill, G. W Thompson.

Columbus.—John W. Ellis, W. J. Stanley, Fourney George, V. V. Richardson, J. M. McGougan.

Cleveland.—Lee M McAfee, J W Gidney, M D Lee, H Calvanius, A R Homesly.

Craven.—Henry R. Bryan, Alexander C Latham, Wm. C. Snead, John Hughes, Dr. P. E. Hines, H. T. Guion, Alex. Justice.

Currituck.—Dr. W. H. Lassell, Burwell M. Baxter, James M. Woodhouse, William Shaw, T. C. Humphreys.

Camden.—Col. D. D. Ferebee, Dr. Mullen, C. G. Lake, W. B. Perebee and Willis Sanderlin.

Davidson.—C. F. Lowe, Henry Walser, Sr., F. C. Robbins, J. H. Welborn, M. H Pinnix, S. S. Jones.

Duplin.—Prof. N. B. Webster, Col. Wm. A. Allen, Capt. A. J. Brown, Wm. R. Ward, J. D. Stanford, J. E Hussey.

Gaston.—W. T. Shipp, Edmund Wilkes, Robt. Holland, Col. Wm. Stowe, Eph. Black.

Granville.—Col. J. S. Amis, R. A. Jenkins, N. E. Cannady, W. H. P. Jenkins, T. L. Hargrove.

Guilford.—Peter Adams, Sr., David F. Caldwell, Rev. Calvin H. Wiley, Nereus Mendenhall, Samuel Rankin, Jr.

Halifax.—Edward Conigland, Mason L. Wiggins, Dr. Henry Mason, R. H. Smith, William H. Day.

Hertford.—J. J. Yeates, Dr. G. C. Moore, Dr. R. H. Shields, Dr. R. H Smith, J. B. Slaughter.

Iredell.—Thos. A. Nicholson, J. H. Hill, R. A. McLaughlin, R. R. Dompster, Colonel John Mott.

Jones.—R. R. Jones, C. B. Koonce, R. S. Franks, H. C. Foscue, F. Foy, E. M. Foscue.

Johnston.—J. H. Abell, L. R. Waddell, C. B. Sanders, W. H. Avera, Seth Woodall, Edw. S. Parker.

Lenoir.—Dr. H. W. Blount, J. C. Wooten, A. Munroe, G. F. Whitfield, Wm. J. Pope.

Lincoln.—W. J. Hoke, D. Schenck, W. A. Graham, W. F. Hynes, J. A. Caldwell.

Mecklenburg (in part.)—Hon. Z. B. Vance, Hon. J. W. Osborne, Col. H. C. Jones, Hon. J. H. Wilson, Gen. J. A. Young, Col. Wm. Johnston.

McDowell.—Gen. Alney Burgin, A. M. Erwin, W. W. Fleming, Dr. John Yancey, Dr. McCoy.

Moore.—Gen D Dowd, Dr Jno Shaw, Capt James D McIver, Capt George Wilcox, Doctor H Turner.

Northampton.—Gen T J Person, R B Peebles, Dr J C Jacobs, N Thomas Mason, W W Peebles, Dr W S Copeland.

Orange.—Jones Watson, John F. Lyon, W. W. Guess, John W. Graham, R. F. Webb.

Onslow.—John W. Shackleford, E. W. Farrell, Henry H. Sanderlin, M. L. F. Rhese, W. P. Ware.

Pitt.—E C Yellowley, Dr. C J O'Hagan, G W Johnson, Henry Shepherd, W. H. Williams, Jesse Stancill, Abram Cox, L. G Little.

Richmond.—B F Little, W D Townsend, James T Honser, James P Leak, John Johnson.

Robeson.—John Leach, N A McLean, Giles Leitch, John H McEachen, Thomas Morrisey.

Rowan.—P E Shober, W H Bailey, Kerr Craige, W A Hasek, Isaac M Shaver, T W Keen, Richard Cowan, Jno. K. Graham.

Rutherford.—L P Erwin, J M Whitefield, Joseph Carson, W R Miller, Dr Thomas Duffy.

Sampson.—Col A A McKoy, William S Devane, R C Holmes, Dr A C Bizzell, Dr J S Murphy.

Surry.—H M Waugh, R C Hampton, — Gilmer, Dr Joseph Hollingsworth, N H Gwyn.

Wayne.—C S Wooten, George V Strong, William G Morisey, E A Wright, Gray C. Garris.

Wilson.—Dr C L Cooke, Dr James Calloway, E A Welbourne, Dr Tyre York, Phineas Horton.

Wake.—Charles M Busbee, J Q DeCarteret, Jesse A Norris, George Whiting, Jacob Fleming, R W York, Jesse Winburn, G H Alford, Col. Geo. H. Faribault.

Warren.—Col W J Green, Col W A Jenkins, E J Plummer, P R Davis, B M Collins.

Yadkin.—William A. Robey, J Williams, Sr., Joseph Dobson, Aquila Speer, E C Roughton.

Greensboro' Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c. BY

WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	par
" Cape Fear	par
" Charlotte	par
" Clarendon	par
" Commerce	par
" Fayetteville	par
" Lexington	par
" Raleigh	par
" Salisbury	par
" Wadesboro	par
" Wilmington	par
" Yanceyville	par
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	par
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro	par
Miners' and Planters' Bank	par
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	par
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co.	par
Virginia Bank Notes average about	par
South Carolina "	par
Georgia "	par

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank notes by debtors and stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns by express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.

Oct. 30-298-tf

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 20)	G. B. 50
" Cape Fear	20
" Charlotte	20
" Lexington, at Graham	20
" Rockingham	61
" Wadesborough	95
" Thomasville	60
" Wilmington	26
" Commerce	17
" Washington	6
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	5
Miners' and Planter's Bank	40
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	24
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	23
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	50
(Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina	21
Georgia	25
Gold	138
Silver	130
Old Coupons	91
Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Coupons	80
Old Notes	80
Exchange on New York	4

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

W. H. WILLARD, GEO. W. SWEPSON,
A. S. MERRIMON, W. J. HAWKINS.

W. B. GULICK, Cashier,
C. J. IREDELL, Teller.

Deals in Bills of Exchange Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin and Government and other securities.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at highest prices. Packages sent by Express will be remitted for promptly, in currency, or in New York funds at par.

PRICE CURRENT FEB. 7, 1868.

Bank of Cape Fear	20
" Charlotte	20
" Clarendon	3
" Commerce	17
" Fayetteville	11
" Lexington, (old,)	19
" " (new)	10
" Lexington, payable at Graham	24
" North Carolina	50
" Roxboro'	60
" Thomasville	60
" Wadesboro'	95
" Washington	7
" Yanceville	3
" Wilmington	26
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	26
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old,)	27
" " " (new)	10
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	42
Miner's & Planter's Bank	50

Jan 16-125-tf

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JORDAN WOMBLE, GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

BACON	18@22½
" EAST & WESTERN	15@17
BEEF ON HOOF	8@10
" NETT	10@20
BUTTER	35@40
COTTON	13@15
CHICKENS, Spring	35@40
" Grown	25@30
CORN	1 25@1 40
COFFEE	25@40
EGGS	25@30
FLOUR	10@10
FODDER	1 25@1 50
HERRINGS	8@10
HIDES, Green	8c pr lb.
" Dry	12@15
HAY	1@1 25 pr. cwt.
LARD	16@20
MEAL	1 25@1 50
MOLASSES	65@75
NAILS	7½@10
PEAS, Black	1 25@1 50
" White	1 50@2 00
POTATOES, Irish	1 50@2 50
" Sweet	75@80
RAGS	4@6
SALT, Fine	4 00@4 25
" Coarse	3 50@3 50
SUGAR	13@22
TALLOW	10@12½
VINEGAR	35@75
MULLETS	3 50@3 00

REMARKS.

Cotton very active and in demand. We quote sales to-day, (Wednesday) at 19½ to 20 cents, and from 15 to 15½ for common.

Pork scarce.—We quote sales from 11½ to 13.

L. BRANSON, J. S. JONES
Ag't N. C. Business Directory

BRANSON & JONES,

SUCCESSORS TO

Branson, Farrar & Co.,

CONTINUE THE BOOK BUSINESS AT THE same stand, near Tucker Hall, and still keep on hand a supply of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

at reduced prices.

Consignments of second hand Law and Miscellaneous Books solicited.

Particular attention paid to orders

BRANSON & JONES,
Jan 29-148-tf Raleigh, N. C.

White Meal and White Corn.

JUST in Store and for sale.

W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 3-150-tf

GREEN APPLES.

JUST to hand and for sale by

Feb 3-150-tf W. H. JONES, & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A Cough, a Cold, or a Sore Throat.

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For **Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches" and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Oct. 26—49—eodlm

JUST RECEIVED AT M. ROSENBAUM'S 75 Pieces, the choicest Brands of BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHEETINGS.

To be sold at lowest market rates.

Feb 18-163-tf

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.

A Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb 1-149-3aw3m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. W. D. HITCHINGS & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN LADIES', GENTS', BOYS' AND WAGON SADDLES,

Coach, Buggy, Cart and Wagon Harness,

BRIDLES AND MARTINGALES

and all other goods us

DAILY SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1868.

A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

MR. JOHNSON'S COLLISION WITH GENERAL GRANT—HIS OPINIONS ON THE GENERAL'S HONESTY, POLITICS, ETC.

"Mack," the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in the latest of his "Presidential Talks," represents the President as speaking as follows:

"Mr. Johnson referred to that part of General Grant's correspondence in which the General asks him to reduce to writing the order given to him verbally, to disregard any order received from Stanton, unless he knew it to emanate from the Executive. "Here," said he, "General Grant asserts that I had given him such a verbal order. I never did anything of the kind. It was he himself who first suggested that I could take such a course as to reduce Stanton to a mere clerk, and it was this suggestion from him, and not any verbal order from me, that first brought the subject up in that light."

At this point the President produced a letter from Gen. Sherman, dated Saturday evening, January 18. Sherman says that it was the intention of himself and Grant to call on Stanton, on the following Monday, to request him, for the good of the country, to resign the office of Secretary of War; but that he learns Grant must go to Richmond, and he to Annapolis, so that they can't call on Stanton on Monday, but will do so at some other time, and insist that he shall resign. Then Sherman goes on to say that if Stanton won't resign, it will be time enough to look to "ulterior considerations."

"Now," said the President, "these 'ulterior considerations' were nothing else than the suggestions of Grant himself that Stanton should be treated as a mere clerk, and confined strictly to the execution of the duties imposed upon him by the letter of the law. And yet, after having suggested this and urged it upon me, he writes me a letter asking me to reduce my 'verbal order' to writing. It was his own 'verbal order,' not mine. Yet he makes it appear from his letter that the first intimation came from me, and that he never said a word about it until I had spoken of it. That's a fair specimen of the way he has been acting all along. This whole matter is not the first or the only time he has played that part. It's only one of a great many instances in which he has grossly deceived me. I got a dispatch one day from Georgia, telling me that Meade and Jenkins had been in consultation, and that it was probable that Meade would remove Jenkins. I sent for General Grant, and he came over. I showed him the dispatch and told him I would not like Jenkins to be removed until I could hear something more about the matter. He assured me that he would see to it that Jenkins was not removed. I thought this was enough; but judge of my surprise when the next day I learned that Jenkins was removed. I don't believe Grant interfered at all, though he distinctly promised me he would. That's the kind of game he has been playing all along."

Just here a little question of veracity occurred to my mind, which I thought it well enough to settle. It was this. Some time in the early part of the winter a paragraph appeared in the *Commercial's* Washington correspondence to the effect that Col. Hillyer, formerly of Gen. Grant's staff, had told a member of the Judiciary Committee, that he once was present at a conversation between Gen. Grant and the President, in which the former took strong ground in favor of a white man's government, and against negro suffrage, saying that this Government was made for white men, and none others should have a voice in it—and striking his fist on an adjacent table to show that he meant what he said. When this paragraph appeared it was extensively copied, and about as extensively denied, especially by that large class of newspapers and "Grant men," who, having no means of ascertaining whether it was true or false, felt all the more sure that it was false, and denounced it as one of "Mack's" malicious fabrications.

I called the President's attention to this subject—asked him if he remembered any such conversation with Grant, and, if so, whether he remembered Grant's remark that this is a white man's government. He promptly replied that he did. He couldn't repeat Grant's words exactly, but the substance of them was what I had stated, and they were strongly against negro suffrage, which, about that time, it was proposed to introduce into the District of Columbia.—Among other things Grant said was that the negroes didn't know enough to vote, and that they would vote just as their employers wanted them to. He illustrated by saying that he had a number of negro servants in his house, and that to let them vote would be simply to give him (Grant) so many additional votes, for they would vote just as he told them. He was quite vehement at the time in his denunciations of the Radical policy of negro suffrage.

The above, I think, settles the question of veracity as to Grant being a white man's government man. It is pretty well authenticated now.

The above naturally suggested an inquiry as to whether the President did not understand Grant to be on his side all along until quite recently, and whether there was any tangible reason for the General's change of front. "Of course I understood him to be with me all along, because I had his word for it," said the President. "He went down South, and came back more for me than I was for myself. He wrote a report that encouraged me more than anything else had done to persevere in the effort to get the Southern States back into the Union as I had started out. He called on me frequently for a long time after the controversy between me and Congress had commenced, and, if he meant anything by what he said, he was my friend and supporter. He never talked politics much, because Grant always pretended he didn't know anything about it; but he didn't seem to regard reconstruction as a political question. He suddenly turned up as Radical candidate for the Presidency, and that was the first I knew of his opposition to me."

A JUDICIAL OUTRAGE.

Some good people are under the delusion that Tennessee is a model commonwealth. They have seen it repeatedly asserted, in partisan papers, and they believe it. We should be sorry to see any other State so remodelled. We should sincerely regret the repetition, anywhere else, of the recent disgraceful scene which took place in Memphis on the 3d. instant, in Judge Hunter's court room.

A judge, claiming to be apprehensive of assassination on the bench, applies to a United States officer for a guard. The officer, Major Davies, a new-comer and ignorant of the state of public feeling, assents to the application, and puts a lieutenant and thirty soldiers under the control of the judge, who stations them about the court-room, near the bench and at the door, with instructions to exclude the crowd; and, in pursuance of the orders, the sheriff himself and a number of the bar are kept out of the court-room. On getting into the court room some of the lawyers seek, on motion, to institute an inquiry into this interference of bayonets with courts of justice, but are overruled, and Col McRae indignantly resents such an outrage, and, taking his hat, declares his purpose never to practice before such a judge; and leaves the court room amid the hearty applause of the spectators. Finally, in pursuance of orders from Gen. Granger, the soldiers are withdrawn, amid their own suppressed comments on the disgraceful outrage to which they have been made a party, and the judge, who has delivered an elaborate opinion under their protection, refuses to entertain any motion which looks to an inquiry into the causes of this unwarranted interference with the courts.

Our own opinion is that sooner than invoke the introduction of bayonets into a courtroom, a civil Judge should take every risk of encountering the assassin's malice.—On all sides Judge Hunter was assured that his fears were groundless, that his decision would be respected, that there was no necessity for this gross affront to the people of Nashville, and to the sanctity of the judicial tribunal, but without avail.

Will any sane man tell us that a State is a model commonwealth in which such an occurrence was possible, and that that is a satisfactory condition of public opinion which makes it impossible for a Judge to suppose that he must rest on the sword of the soldier, rather than on the public respect, for the majesty of the law?—*Wash. Evening Express (neutral.)*

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Arlington Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF VIRGINIA.

A VIRGINIA AND SOUTHERN INSTITUTION. ITS FUNDS ARE KEPT IN THE SOUTH. IT HAS MET WITH UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

ITS FORTUNES ARE ESTABLISHED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY.

The Company has capital and assets, against its liability, that will compare favorably with any Life Insurance Company on the continent, which is the true test of responsibility.

Its affairs are cautiously administered by selected Directors, of responsibility and business capacity.

It has established its claim to Southern Patronage.

OFFICERS:

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LEWIS C. HANES, Ag't. LEXINGTON, N. C.

Jan 28-146-tf

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

ALL COME TO

CREECH'S!!!

SECOND GRAND OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY SECOND STOCK of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

My stock is LARGE and COMPLETE, and bought since the decline, and I am happy to say to my friends and customers that I can, and will, sell them Goods CHEAPER than they have bought them since the war.

Keep it Before the People,

That no House in the City can or will sell Goods cheaper than I will.

My House is a live House, and I do a LIVE BUSINESS.

COME TO CREECH'S

To buy your Goods.

I buy NEW Goods and GOOD STYLES, and will sell them at PRICES to meet the hard times. Just received,

40 Cases Boots and Shoes,

And will be sold at prices to suit you.

Don't Forget to Come to Creech's

Before you buy your Goods. I will treat you right.

A. CREECH.

R. SMITH'S corner, Fayetteville St.

Nov. 28—97-tf

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS

AT

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S!

YOU MAY FIND

NEW GOODS

Just Received at LOW PRICES.

Our friends shall have Goods as cheap as they can be bought at any other House.

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN:

SUCH AS PRINTS AT 12½ TO 15;

And all DRESS GOODS in proportion.

A good stock of Goods for Boys and Men; N. C. CASSIMERES and JEANS 45c.

At the old stand of

S. H. YOUNG.

Nov 27—96-tf

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!

FIVE BARRELS CORN WHISKEY,

PROOF.

FOR SALE CHEAP

BY

Feb 14-160-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Snuff, Snuff.

A LARGE supply, in large and small bladders. Also, in papers and bottles, at manufacturer's prices.

Feb 13-159-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Best Blood Purifier in the WORLD.

DR. LAWRENCE'S CELEBRATED

ROSADALIS,

FOR THE CURE OF

SCROFULA, IN ALL ITS FORMS,

SUCH AS

CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLY STAGES, ENLARGEMENT AND ULCERATION OF THE GLANDS, JOINTS, BONES, LIVER, KIDNEYS, &c., RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS, SORE EYES, OLD SORES, DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, GENERAL BAD HEALTH,

AND ALL OTHER DISEASES CAUSED

By an Impure State of the Blood.

The following, among many hundreds of our best citizens, testify to its wonderful efficacy.

Home Certificates from Physicians.

We know Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis to be a safe and RELIABLE Alterative, &c., and take pleasure in recommending it to the profession and the public.

A. D. MOORE, M. D.,
A. STITH, M. D.,
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H. G. BARHAM, M. D.,
W. A. DUGGAN, M. D.,
E. BARNES, M. D.,
R. W. KING, M. D.,
S. WOODARD, M. D.,
W. T. BREWER, M. D.

January 7th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community.

T. C. DAVIS, Mayor of Wilson, N. C.

☞ The ROSADALIS thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

☞ IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS, never producing the slightest injury.

☞ It is not a Secret Quack Remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle, and it is used and endorsed by the Leading Physicians everywhere it is known.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D., CHEMIST,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

(Late of Wilson, North Carolina.)

PRICE $1 50 PER BOTTLE.

☞ Sold WHOLESALE by all the principal WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, in all the large cities of the United States and British America, and retail by Druggists everywhere.

All letters of inquiry, &c., promptly answered. Address

DR. J. J. Lawrence,

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
29 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.

Jan 31-148-1y

WESTBROOK & CO.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

WESTBROOK NURSERIES,

GREENSBORO,' N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand, during the planting season, a splendid lot of

CHOICE FRIUT TREES AND GRAPE VINES

which they offer very low, for cash, or good produce.

NURSERY STORE, on Washington Street, where patrons will receive prompt attention, until the 1st. of April.

Send stamp for Catalogue, and Wholesale Price List of Grape Vines.

Address,

WESTBROOK & CO.
Box 66, Greensboro, N. C.

Jan 27-143-9m

APPLE BUTTER!

500 LBS. CHOICE N. C. *APPLE BUTTER*, in Kits, received this day.

Jan 25-134-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

GEO. L. TONNOFFSKI,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

No. 31, FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

(NEAR TUCKER HALL,)

KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected Stock of choice

Groceries, Confections, Fine Wines, Ales, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Liberal advances given. Commissions light.

Jan 29-148-tf

Will be Sold Without Reserve!

AT

M. ROSENBAUM'S,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

One of the finest now in the State, consisting, in part, of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS, FURS, CLOAKS, WOOLEN GOODS, LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

ALSO,

900 OVERCOATS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

75 FINE BLACK DRESS COATS.

150 ASSORTED BEAVER, TRICOT, AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS SUITS.

300 PAIRS ASSORTED PANTS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENTS AND BOYS HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description.

Traveling Bags, Valises and Trunks.

All of the above to be sold regardless of cost at

M. ROSENBAUM'S,
No. 16 Fayetteville St.

Jan 14-132-tf

GEO. SLOMAN, WITH M. ROSENBAUM, pays the highest price for FURS OF ALL KINDS.

Jan 14-133-tf

CHEESE! CHEESE!!

20 BOXES CHOICE FACTORY, JUST ARRIVED

Jan 23-142-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR RENT.

FOR the balance of the year, a HANDSOME RESIDENCE, well furnished, containing 8 Rooms. Furniture goes with the house. Good water, rich Garden, &c., &c.

Feb 8-155-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

WANTED.

A SMALL FARM in the vicinity of Raleigh, with comfortable dwelling and necessary Out-houses. Furnish description—to be forwarded to the party desiring to purchase.

Jan 29-149-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY,

OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS OVER

$4,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME

$2,500,000.

DIVIDENDS PAID TO POLICY HOLDERS, (NOT STOCKHOLDERS,) THIS YEAR OVER $600,000.

PURELY MUTUAL.

PROFITS DIVIDED ANNUALLY AMONG

POLICY HOLDERS.

THE EQUITABLE has grown more rapidly, since its organization, than any Life Insurance Company ever organized in America.

Its policies average larger in amount, than those of any other Company in the United States.

Applications for Agencies in North Carolina must be addressed to the General Agents.

MAJ. M. P. TAYLOR, Ag't, Wilmington.
DISOWAY & GUION, " Newbern.
OBREN WILLIAMS, " Tarboro'.
BURBANK & GALLAGHER, Agents, Washington.
BRENIZER, KELLOGG & Co. " Greensboro'.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co. " Salisbury
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO., Charlotte, N. C.,

Jan. 11—131-tf General Agents for N. C.

CLOTHING HOUSE.

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

Invite attention to their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF

Gentlemen's, Youth's and Boys'

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS.

20 Fayetteville St., opposite Tucker Hall,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Nov. 13—84-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS.

MADE FROM SUPERIOR FRENCH CLOTHS, Cut, Trimmed and made as well as the best Merchant Tailor's ordered work, at a saving of from FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS a suit.—worth saving in these times.

FINE CLOTH SACKS,

FINE BEAVER SACKS,

Silk-Mixed Business Suits,

gotten up in our best style, at prices to suit the times.

A fine variety of FINE DRESS SHIRTS always on hand, at

R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S,
Gents' Furnishing Store,
Oct. 16—69-tf Opposite Tucker Hall.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

All the latest styles can be found at

R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S
Gent's Outfitting Rooms,
Nov. 13—84-tf Opposite Tucker Hall.

JUST RECEIVED

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,
SOLE LEATHER VALISES,
MOROCCO AND LEATHER TRAVELING BAGS, in great variety,

At R. B. ANDREWS & Co's

GENT'S FURNISHING ROOMS,
Nov. 13—84-tf Opposite Tucker Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

Just received, a lot of ROCK ISLAND CASSIMERES AND JEANS, (North Carolina manufacture.)

Also, a small lot PRINTS, 4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, WHITE FLANNEL, &c.

Aug. 31—21-tf S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.

P. F. PESCUD,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

HAS REMOVED his office to his former Drug Store, where he will receive applications and issue Policies of Insurance against loss by Fire, at the lowest remunerative rates, in the following first-class Companies, viz:

Phœnix, of Hartford,
Atlantic, of Brooklyn,
Security, of New York,
Putnam, of Hartford,
Home, of New Haven,
Valley of Virginia, Winchester,
Jefferson, of Virginia, and
The Underwriter's, Selma, Ala.

Their combined Capital and Assets exceeding $5,500,000.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Dec. 14—118-tf P. F. PESCUD, Ins. Agent.

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LANDHOLDERS WHO WISH TO SELL

Agricultural or Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Mills, Town Lots, or Real Estate

of any kind, will find it to their advantage to place their property in our hands for sale.

We have great facilities for procuring purchasers for all such property.

For information, address

JNO. B. GRETTER,
General Agent,
Greensboro', N. C.

Or PHIL. THIEM, Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 31—72-1

PROSPECTUS OF THE

WESTERN VINDICATOR.

ON or before the 1st. of March, prox, the undersigned will commence the publication of a weekly newspaper bearing the above title, in the town of Rutherfordton N. C.

The WESTERN VINDICATOR, as its name signifies, will be devoted to the support of Western interests and the dissemination of useful intelligence, selected with especial reference to the wants of the section it will labor to represent.

Politically, it will, for the present, adhere to no party organization; but will give a cheerful support to all measures looking to the speedy restoration of the Union—the preservation of the Constitution *intact*—the supremacy of the white race and the perpetuity of Republican liberty in America.

The "Vindicator" will have a larger circulation in Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland counties than any other newspaper. *Advertising rates low.* Terms $3 per annum.

R. A. SHOTWELL,
Rutherfordton, N. C.

Feb 8-155-tf

* * Gentlemen of the Press will confer a favor by noticing, and putting us upon their exchange lists at once.

1868. 1868.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

FOR THE

SENTINEL.

Published in the City of Raleigh, N. C.,

Daily, Semi Weekly and Weekly.

William E. Pell, } Editors.
Seaton Gales, }

In view of the scarcity of money, and the severity of the times, the Proprietor of the SENTINEL has determined to reduce the terms of the paper, to commence after the 31st. DECEMBER, next, and to make such improvements in its general character as will commend it to the patronage of an enlightened public.

In POLITICS it will be thoroughly Conservative, advocating, at all times:

A strict observance of the Constitution of the United States, and the harmonious Union of equal States;

Obedience to law and the enforcement of order;

The supremacy of the civil over the military, in time of peace;

The equality of the three co-ordinate branches of the government;

The sovereignty of the States over their own internal affairs, in strict conformity to the Constitution;

The maintenance of freedom and justice to all, without distinction of color, but the supremacy of the white race as the governing class;

Opposition to Radicalism in all its phases.

As a NEWS journal, it shall be equal to any.—The principal markets will be regularly published.

Its LITERARY character shall be maintained and improved, by contributions from our best writers.

Finally, the SENTINEL will seek to be the special promoter of the educational, moral and economical interests of the people of North Carolina.

Terms:

Daily Sentinel, for one year,		$8 00
" "	six months,	4 00
" "	three months	2 00
Semi Weekly Sentinel, for one year,		4 00
" "	six months,	2 00
" "	three months,	1 00
Weekly "	for one year,	2 00
" "	six months,	1 00

All subscriptions strictly cash in advance.

As an advertising medium, the SENTINEL is equal to any in the State. Terms moderate.

☞ We ask every Conservative in the State to become our Agent to extend the circulation of the SENTINEL. The events of 1868 will be exciting and important. The WEEKLY SENTINEL should be in the hands of the great body of the people—The terms are now so low that every one will be able to pay for it.

W. E. PELL,
Raleigh, Dec. 28th, 1868. Proprietor

BALTIMORE ADVERTISENTS.

POOLE & HUNT,

Baltimore,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

Steam Engines and Boilers,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

LEFFEL'S PATENT AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER-WHEEL, SAW MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, PORTABLE GRIST MILLS,

ROBERTS' BURR REGULATOR.

Flouring Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers.

mar 29-158

COLLINS & HEATH,

22 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

"OLD MARYLAND WORKS."

Plumbing,	Mount Vernon Cook Stove,
Sheet Lead,	Patapsco Cook,
Lead Pipe,	Roger Williams's, Universe Cook,
Iron Pipe,	Beebe Range,
Terra Cotta Pipe,	European Range,
Brass Cocks,	Magee Range,
Plated Cocks,	Spence Range,
Iron, Lead and Zinc Bath Tubs,	Emerald Range,
Tin Bath Tubs with Heaters,	Harvard, Bartlett & Co's Portable Furnaces,
Water Closets,	Magee Furnaces, Portable and Brick,
Iron and China Basins,	Factor, Church and Stoves in great variety.
Hydrants,	All the different styles
Pumps,	of Grates,
Rams, Fountains,	Hub Up and Low Down Portable
Water Wheels,	Grates, &c.,
Garden Vases,	
Water-Coolers,	
Refrigerators, &c.	

Which will be sold as low as can be had in the city.

April 8-202-1y

FAMILY FLOUR!

A SUPERIOR QUALITY JUST IN AND FOR sale by

Jan 22-138-1w LYNN ADAMS.

Important Order from Gen. Canby.

HEADQ'RS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 31, 1867.

General Orders No. 164.

I Paragraph II of General Orders No. 10, from the Headquarters of the Second Military District, dated April 21, 1867, is modified as follows:

SUITS FOR DEBTS.

Judgments or decrees for the payment of money on causes of action arising in North Carolina between the 20th of May, 1861, and the 20th day of April, 1865, and in South Carolina between the 19th day of December, 1860, and the 29th day of April 1865, shall not be enforced, by execution, against the person or property of the defendant. Proceedings for such causes of action now pending, shall be stayed, and no suit or process shall be instituted or commenced on such causes of action until after the civil government of the respective States shall be established in accordance with the laws of the United States.

Paragraph III of the same order is modified as follows:

EXECUTIONS.

Sheriffs, coroners and constables are hereby directed to suspend the sale of all property upon execution, or process under any judgment or decree of a court of the so-called Confederate States, or of the State of North Carolina, rendered between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the organization of the provisional government of said State, under the President's proclamation of the 29th day of April, 1865, or of the State of South Carolina, rendered between the 19th day of December 1860, and the organization of the provisional government of the said State, under the President's proclamation of the 30th day of June, 1865, unless the written consent of the defendant be entered of record, and except in cases where the plaintiff or his attorney, upon oath, supported by corroborative testimony, shall allege that the defendant is disposing of, removing, or about to remove, his property beyond the jurisdiction of the court, with intent to defraud his creditors; *provided*, that no such judgment, so rendered, within the periods aforesaid, shall be a bar to the commencement, in a State court, of a new suit upon the same cause of action in any case in which, by law, the defendant may remove or appeal the same to a court of the United States.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

The sale of real or personal property, by foreclosure of mortgage, is likewise suspended in the cases embraced in paragraphs II and III, of said order No. 10 as above amended, except in cases where interest money accruing subsequent to the 20th of April, 1865, shall not have been paid before the day of sale, and all previous restrictions on such sales are revoked.

Paragraph IV of the same order is modified by substituting the 29th day of April, 1865, for the 18th day of May, 1865.

Paragraph V of the same order is modified as follows:

SUITS ON NEGRO DEBTS.

All proceedings for the recovery of money on contracts, whether under seal or by parol, the consideration of which was the purchase of slaves, made subsequent to the 1st. day of January, 1865, are suspended. Judgments or decrees entered for such causes of action shall not be enforced.

Paragraph VII of the same order is modified as follows:

HOMESTEADS.

In all sales of property under execution or by order of any Court, there shall be reserved out of the property of any defendant who has a family dependent upon his or her labor, a dwelling house and appurtenances, and (if in the country) twenty acres of land, or so much thereof that the whole shall not exceed in value the sum of two thousand dollars, and in a town or city, the immediate lot upon which such dwelling house is situated, and necessary articles of furniture apparel, subsistence and implements of husbandry, trade, or other employment, to the value of five hundred dollars. The homestead exemption shall enure only to the benefit of families. In other cases the exemption shall extend only to clothing and implements of trade or employment usually followed by the defendant of the value of two hundred dollars. The exemptions hereby made shall not be waived or defeated by the act of any defendant who has a family dependent upon him or her for support, and the exempted property shall be ascertained and defined by the Sheriff or other officer enforcing the execution, who shall call to his aid two impartial citizens to make the necessary appraisement, and shall make report thereof to the Court.

ARREST FOR FRAUDULENT DEBTS.

Paragraph X is hereby modified so as to authorize arrest in civil actions ex contractu only in cases where the demand is past due, and the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt sued for, or has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors, or is about to leave the State with such intent.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

Paragraph XVI, is amended by adding thereto: All proceedings in any court of North Carolina, or South Carolina, recognizing or sanctioning the investment of the funds of minor heirs, or of females, or of insane persons, in the securities of the late rebel government, or the securities of the States of North Carolina or South Carolina, created for the purpose of carrying on war against the Government of the United States, will be suspended until the question of the validity of such investments shall have been determined by the courts of the United States, or by national legislation. And nothing in the provisions of this order, or of the order No. 10 above cited, shall be held to bar or hinder the recovery, by suit, of the estate of any minor heir, female or insane person, (*cestui que trust*), whether in the hands of executors, administrators, trustees, guardians, masters or clerks of equity courts, and other fiduciary agents, or invested by them in their fiduciary character.

DISTILLERIES.

II. General Order 25, of May 20, 1867, is revoked; and on and after the first day of January, 1868, the distillation of spirituous liquors in this Military District will be subject to such restrictions only as are imposed by the laws of the United States and of the States of North and South Carolina, respectively.

BAR ROOMS.

III. Paragraphs VI and VII of General Orders No. 32, dated May 30, 1867, are revoked, and the power to grant licenses for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors is remitted to the proper local authorities, to take effect on and after the 1st. day of January, 1868, and to be subject to the following conditions:

1. The municipal authorities granting the license shall be answerable that the parties to whom such licenses are granted, together with their sureties, shall be responsible persons and of good moral standing in the community, and that both principal and sureties shall be able to qualify individually in double the amount of the bond required, and that the bond shall be a lien upon the personal property of both principal and sureties, and upon proof of default shall warrant the summary seizure and sale of so much of the property of either or both as may be necessary to satisfy the forfeiture or fine and costs.

2. Drunkenness or disorderly conduct on the premises shall work the forfeiture of the license and of the penalty of the bond.

3. The owner or keeper of any bar-room, saloon or other place at which intoxicating liquors are sold, and all other persons interested or connected therewith, shall be regarded as principals in any action of damages growing out of any assault, riot, affray or other disorder occurring on the premises, or directly traceable thereto.

4. All bar-rooms, saloons or other places at which intoxicating liquors are sold, shall be closed on the day or days of any general or local election, and for the twelve hours next preceding the opening and next succeeding the closing of the polls at such election; and the sheriffs of counties and districts and the chief of police of cities and towns shall have power to direct the closing of bar-rooms and other places for the sale of intoxicating liquors, whenever it may be necessary in their judgment to preserve order and quiet.

5. The proceeds of all licenses, forfeitures and fines, under the local regulations or under the provisions of military orders, will be devoted to the support of the poor, and as soon as realized will be turned over to the Commissioners or Overseers of the poor of the District County, City or Town in which they are accrued, and the Commissioners or Overseers will at the end of each month report to the Provost Marshal-General of the District the amount received by them during the month, specifying the name of the parties from whom it was received.

6. The penalties imposed by this order or by the local police regulations, may be enforced in any civil or military Court, and upon conviction, the Court may award to the informer a sum not exceeding fifty per cent. of the forfeiture or fine. And it is made the duty of all Sheriffs, Constables, and Coroners of Counties and Districts, and the police of cities and towns, to be vigilant in the enforcement of the police regulations and the provisions of this order in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The provisions of this paragraph will be held to apply to such licenses granted under General Orders No. 32, to inn-keepers, as remain unexpired after the first of January, 1868.

DISTRICT COURTS.

IV. To promote the speedy trial of prisoners confined for minor offences, and diminish the cost of their maintenance, all committing magistrates will, on the 15th. and last days of each month, report to the judge of their county or District Court all commitments made by them during the preceding half month, specifying the date of commitments, the names of the prisoners, and the offences for which they were committed, to the end that the judges may, whenever in their opinion the number of prisoners or other considerations of public interest call for it, hold special terms of their courts, for the purpose disposing of such cases. The additional expenses of holding such special terms will be a charge upon the state Treasury, and the accounts therefor will be audited and paid as accounts of a similar character are now audited and paid, and if the salaries now paid the judges should be inadequate in view of the additional labor performed by them, a reasonable addition, upon proper representations through the Governor of the State, will be allowed.

PILOTAGE.

V. The pilotage regulations now existing in the States of North and South Carolina are so far modified that, on and after the first day of March, 1868, all passenger steam vessels, regulated by the laws of the United States, and carrying a pilot commissioned by United States Commissioners, shall be exempt from the compulsory payment of pilotage.

NORTH CAROLINA POLL TAX.

VI. So much of the act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, entitled "An act to raise monies," ratified on the 26th. day of February, 1867, as makes it "the duty of all persons and corporations to list and pay the (poll) tax of such persons liable to the same, as are in their employment, on the 1st. day of April of each year, as laborers," is rescinded, and hereafter all individual taxes will be assessed directly upon and collected directly from the individuals from whom they are due: *provided*, that the provisions of this order shall not apply to the taxes levied for the current year, except that double poll tax shall not be enforced if the original tax be paid on or before the 1st. day of March, 1868.

By command of Brevet Major General ED. R. S. CANBY:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de Camp, Ac't Ass't. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICIAL: LOUIS V. CAZIARC, A. D. C. A. A. G.

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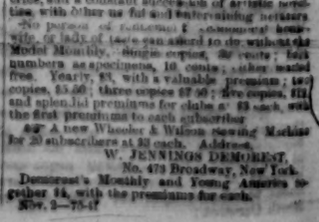

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